

Arafat arrives in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived here Wednesday for an official visit during which he is expected to discuss Middle East affairs with Yugoslav leaders. A major topic is likely to be dissent within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and clashes between supporters and opponents of Mr. Arafat's leadership, diplomatic sources said. Mr. Arafat was given a state welcome at Belgrade airport, where he was greeted by Yugoslav President Mika Spiljak. Mr. Arafat, accompanied by a large delegation of PLO officials, will review with Yugoslav leaders the latest developments in the Middle East, the Arab World and the Palestinian revolution, Arab sources said.

Prince Hassan returns from Europe

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan returned to Amman Wednesday at the end of visits to three European nations. He visited Belgium at the invitation of its government and the Brussels-based European Economic Commission. Later, Prince Hassan went to Switzerland where he helped establish the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues and visited Britain where he met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. Prince Hassan was met upon arrival at Amman Airport by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khamash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan, Interior Minister Ahmad Obeidat and a number of senior officials.

Huge bomb thrown at Beirut bookshop

BEIRUT (R) — Unknown men threw a huge bomb at a west Beirut bookshop early Wednesday and escaped from security forces who shot at them, state-run Beirut Radio said. The blast, 100 metres from the Bristol Hotel, caused extensive damage but no casualties, the radio said.

Turkmen visits U.K. in near-secrecy

LONDON (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Iker Turkmen visited Britain in near-secrecy Wednesday as authorities here took steps to protect him against Armenian guerrillas. Officials here refused to give any details of his itinerary. He was due to see Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and possibly Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Armenian guerrillas blow themselves up

LISBON (R) — Six Armenian gunmen died in an attack on the Turkish embassy here Wednesday — five of them apparently blowing themselves up inside the building under siege by Portuguese anti-terrorist police. Prime Minister Mario Soares' office said. (Earlier story on page 2)

Begin survives no-confidence votes

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition government survived opposition no-confidence motions Wednesday, the final day of the Israeli Knesset's (parliament) summer session. It comfortably defeated motions by the opposition Labour Party and the leftist Shinui and Rakah Communist parties on government economic, social and political policies by a vote of 59 to 53, with one abstention.

Irish bomb explodes in Belfast

BELFAST (R) — Irish guerrillas set off a bomb at a security gate in central Belfast Wednesday as members of the British security forces arrived to unlock it for the day. A police spokesman said no one was injured although the bomb was big enough to kill. The Irish National Liberation Army, which is fighting to end British rule in the British province, claimed responsibility for the blast, which damaged nearby shops and a shelter.

Bulgarians wanted in Italian spy case

ROME (R) — An Italian public prosecutor has issued arrest warrants for two Bulgarian embassy officials implicated in a complex spy case here, police said Wednesday. Warrants were issued for Ivan Donchev and Simeon Dytchov, both now in Bulgaria, and new warrants were issued for Luigi Scricciolo, an official of the Socialist Uil trade union, and his former wife, Paola Elia, the office reported. The Bulgarians were accused of trying to bribe Mr. Scricciolo and Elia into providing information on Polish and United States trade union movements. The warrants issued by the Roman official alleged:

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Widespread protests sweep West Bank

Jordan holds Israel responsible for murder of students in Hebron

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Jordan Wednesday accused the Israeli occupation authorities of planning, and Israeli settlers of carrying out Tuesday's mass murder of Palestinian students in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron, as the Israeli army put on a show of strength in the occupied territories to counter widespread Palestinian protests against the murders.

In a letter to the Security Council, Jordanian Charge d'Affaires Farouk Kasrawi said attacks against Palestinians were part of an Israeli plan to annex the occupied Arab territories after expelling the indigenous population. Mr. Kasrawi said the attack, "carried out by a band of armed Israeli settlers" at the Hebron Islamic College, was a flagrant violation of international law. Referring to an incident in Hebron earlier this month when Israeli settlers went on the rampage and set fire to an Arab market after the death of a Jewish student, he said: "The planning and preparation for these attacks carried out by Jewish settlers is done by the official occupation authorities." Four Arabs were injured Wednesday as the Israeli army put on a show of strength in the tense West Bank during protests over the Hebron murders. Three students were killed and

33 wounded by masked gunmen, believed to be Jewish settlers, who fired automatic rifles and hurled hand grenades into groups of students.

"The United States deplores this criminal act and condemns terrorism from any quarter," U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes said Tuesday.

The spokesman said that "we fervently hope those guilty will be apprehended by the responsible authorities. We urge all in the area to be calm and refrain from further acts of violence."

Palestinian activists, who say the killers were Jewish settlers, called a two-day strike for the West Bank, and in Birzeit University several hundred Palestinian students attempted a protest march along the Jerusalem-Ramallah highway, security sources said.

Badran meets Qawasmeh

AMMAN (Agencies) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office the deported mayor of Hebron, Fahd Qawasmeh, and expressed concern over Tuesday's mass murder of Palestinian students in Hebron by gunmen, believed to be Jewish settlers. Mr. Qawasmeh told Reuters that Mr. Badran told him that Jordan would discuss the matter at both Arab and international levels.

Fateh clashes subside

JDITA, Lebanon (R) — Sporadic fighting was reported between rival Palestinian guerrilla factions in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley Wednesday, but fierce clashes which erupted five days ago appeared to have largely subsided. Local Lebanese security officials said the feuding fighters, disputing the leadership of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, exchanged automatic fire in the early hours around the Beirut-Damascus highway. They said flares were also fired during the fighting in this western Bekaa village and further east around Ta'alaba. But activity subsided around daybreak and both JDITA, Ta'alaba and other scenes of recent fighting in Shouara and Ta'anayel were still calm at midday. Right-wing Falangist radio said clashes flared further east in Kafar

Fahd urges end to Fateh revolt

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has appealed for an end to the dispute over Yasser Arafat's leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the Saudi Press Agency reported Wednesday. Information Minister Ali Hassan Al Shaer told the agency that the king made the appeal "to all concerned parties" during a cabinet meeting in Taif Tuesday night. Mr. Arafat, whose leadership of the PLO has been shaken by a mutiny in his Fateh commando group, had talks with King Fahd Tuesday during a visit to the kingdom. Mr. Shaer was quoted as saying: "King Fahd stressed the need for continued joint Arab efforts to save the deteriorating positions in Arab and Palestinian arenas."

Syria retaliates to Reagan comments on withdrawal

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria said Wednesday that President Reagan's comments on the Middle East Tuesday night would make it harder for Washington to achieve its Middle East goals. In a sharply-worded commentary, state-run Damascus Radio charged that the United States wanted to establish "hegemony" over Lebanon and turn Lebanon into America's 51st state. Mr. Reagan told a press conference Tuesday night that Syria was blocking U.S. efforts to secure a complete withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces from Lebanon. The radio said this charge would toughen the task of Mr. Reagan's

new Middle East envoy, Robert McFarlane, who was appointed in place of veteran troubleshooter Philip Habib last week.

"This accusation does not help the United States carry out the role it wants for itself, nor does it make a successful prelude to the mission of the new American envoy to the Middle East," it said.

Mr. McFarlane, deputy assistant to the president for national security affairs, is expected to visit the Middle East next week with Syria as the main focus of his attention.

Syria had refused to see Mr. Habib and his replacement by Mr. McFarlane was widely interpreted as a concession to Damascus.

Reagan optimistic of total Israeli pullout

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, expressing hope Israel's plan to shift its forces in Lebanon to more secure bases is only one phase leading to a total troop withdrawal, said he plans to discuss the matter with visiting Israeli leaders. "I am very hopeful that if partial withdrawal takes place, it will be... admitted by the Israelis to be one phase in their agreement to withdraw," he told a press conference. He said if the Israelis "withdraw in a phased withdrawal, it certainly will give us a better case for

breaking the roadblock that has been established by Syria and persuading them to keep their promise that when others withdrew, they would withdraw."

"I will be talking... about this very thing" with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens, who arrived in Washington Tuesday, Mr. Reagan added. They will meet Mr. Reagan later in the week.

Mr. Reagan indicated he hoped Israel's assurances that it would eventually leave Lebanon completely would help persuade Syria to match the withdrawal. He told the press conference he disagreed with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, who said during a visit to Washington last week that Israel's decision to redeploy its forces could amount to de facto partition of Lebanon. If Israeli troops dug deeply into new positions and tried to hold portions of Lebanon, and Syria continued to do likewise, this would be a blow to Lebanese sovereignty, Mr. Reagan said.



One of the 33 Palestinian students wounded in an attack Tuesday by masked gunmen, believed to be Jewish settlers, in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron, is transferred to hospital in an ambulance (A.P. wirephoto)

Israel-U.S. arms talks resume

WASHINGTON (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens opened talks at the Pentagon Wednesday on Lebanon and other Middle East issues including Israel's request for assistance in building a new jet warplane. Mr. Arens, who met Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger for about 90 minutes, was due to return for more talks on Friday. He and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, both invited by President Reagan, later resumed State Department talks which lasted more than five hours Tuesday. Those discussions dealt almost exclusively with Lebanon, where Israel's planned troop redeployment, coupled with Syria's refusal to withdraw its forces, have raised U.S. and Lebanese concerns about a possible partition of the country.

Mr. Reagan, who will see the Israelis Thursday, said Tuesday night he did not believe this was Israel's intention.

But he told a press conference: "There is fear that if there is simply a withdrawal (by Israel) to another line and then a digging in... that is simply trying to partition Lebanon and grab off some territory for themselves."

Mr. Reagan said he hoped that Israel would state, if it carried out a partial pullback, that it was "one phase of their agreement to withdraw" completely from Lebanon by Syrian and Palestinian fighters left as well.

Such a phased withdrawal would increase chances of persuading Syria to go along, the president added.

Israeli sources said the Americans pressed this theme in the talks with Mr. Shamir and Mr. Arens, asking Israel to make clear that it saw redeployment as one step toward total withdrawal.

The sources said there was no pressure on Israel to delay the pullback, which it plans to complete by late November.

U.S. and Israeli officials said they expected Mr. Arens to raise with Mr. Weinberger the subject of Israel's request for U.S. technology and financial assistance toward the nearly \$6 billion price tag for building 300 Lavi fighter-bombers.

Israel was also seeking permission to help defray the cost by selling some of the new Israeli-built planes abroad. Such approval is required since American technology would be used.

Mr. Arens arrived Tuesday that the Israeli redeployment was "in the context of the agreement between Lebanon and Israel" for a withdrawal of all foreign forces.

He said Israel wanted to carry out the agreement but "the main roadblock to implementation... is the refusal of Syria."

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad effectively stalled U.S. moves to secure a troop pullout from Lebanon by rejecting the U.S.-sponsored troop withdrawal accord signed by Israel and the Beirut government on May 17.

Jordan plans to streamline industries

By Ara Voskian
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Ministry of Industry and Trade is currently implementing resolutions taken at a session on labour and industry held on April 30, according to Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour.

Speaking at a press conference Wednesday, he said that these resolutions are designed to promote industry in Jordan and fulfil the objectives laid down by His Majesty King Hussein for transforming Jordan's economy from that of services into an economy of production.

The ministry is currently preparing an industry law which will be submitted to the prime minister within two months, to study and endorse in accordance with the procedures. Mr. Asfour said. (Prime Minister visits industrial estate, page 3)

"To protect the industrial sector and the investment of citizens in it, the ministry will issue temporary instructions to be undertaken until the law is passed," the minister added.

Under these instructions, the ministry is entitled to refuse licences for any industry that has no commercial benefit. These include production of goods which exceed the needs of the local market or the possibility of exporting them.

"These instructions will be flexible in accordance to need and time," Mr. Asfour added.

The ministry is preparing a list of essential industries and their raw material needs for the purpose of studying the customs duties imposed on them. Mr. Asfour said.

This list, he added, will also be a prior step for the benefit of the consumer as well as the industries.

The minister reiterated the prime minister's call for Jordanian support for local products by giving preference to them over foreign imports.

Mr. Asfour said that the prime minister has displayed special interest in developing Jordan's exports to Arab and foreign countries. He ordered the formation of a joint delegation from the private and public sectors to tour a number of Arab and foreign countries and try to bolster their trade relations with Jordan, the minister said.

The delegation will be entrusted with discussing the prospect of

Awqaf ministry condemns Zionist crime in Hebron

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Wednesday issued a statement condemning the mass murder of Palestinian students by gunmen, believed to be Jewish settlers, in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron Tuesday.

The attack in which three students were killed "is one in a long chain of crimes perpetrated and executed by the Zionists in the occupied Arab territories, and aimed at terrorising the local population and forcing them to abandon their homeland," the statement said.

The statement called on Arab and Islamic nations to "transcend their differences and rally their ranks to liberate the occupied lands."

University presidents express condemnation

The presidents of Jordanian universities Wednesday expressed

condemnation of the "massacre committed by Zionist settlers" in Hebron.

Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali and Dr. Adnan Badran, presidents of the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University respectively, sent cables to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), president of the International Association of Universities, and world educational institutions denouncing the massacre as "another criminal act committed by the Zionists against human dignity and culture."

"This horrible crime is unprecedented in human history and constitutes another horrible link in a long chain of crimes committed by the Israelis against the people of the occupied Arab territories," the cables said. The two presidents urged world academicians to "openly condemn the Israeli crime."

Iraq reports air raids on Iranians

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi helicopter gunships Wednesday attacked Iranian positions near Haj Omran in northern Iraq's mountainous Kurdistan province, where Iran launched a cross-border thrust on Saturday, a military spokesman said.

A military communique, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said the gunships returned safely to base after inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment on the Iranians.

It gave no casualty figures for Wednesday's fighting, but said 300 Iranian troops were killed in the Haj Omran area Tuesday, bringing to at least 2,400 the number of Iranians killed in the fighting so far.

The communique said large number of Iranians were wounded in Tuesday's action, while several tanks and armoured personnel carriers were destroyed.

A military spokesman said Tuesday that Iraqi troops had repulsed a fresh Iranian attack "on an important mountain in the Haj Omran area."

Earlier Wednesday Iraq warned that a new Iranian offensive is imminent on the central Gulf war front as Tehran claimed its forces have taken Iraqi positions during a cross-border thrust in the northern sector.

An Iraqi military spokesman told INA Tuesday night an Iranian offensive was imminent against the border area held by the second army corps.

The corps is understood to be in the Mandali area some 125 kilometres northeast of Baghdad. INA said President Saddam Hussein Tuesday visited the First Army Corps, which is fighting the thrust by Iranian forces into the rugged mountains of Kurdistan in northern Iraq.

Tehran calls U.S. warning insult to Gulf countries

TEHRAN (R) — Iran said Wednesday a U.S. pledge to guarantee freedom of navigation in the Gulf was an insult to Gulf countries and an assault on their sovereignty and independence. Tehran Radio reported.

A State Department spokesman in the United States would act to preserve freedom of navigation in the Gulf if Iran carried out a threat to block oil exports from the waterway.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati said on Sunday that Iran would block all oil exports through the Gulf if Iraq disrupted Iranian oil movement. The threat was made as fighting between Iran and Iraq intensified.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry, quoted by Tehran Radio, said Wednesday the U.S. statement was "an open insult to all the countries in the region and an assault on their territorial sovereignty and independence."

Colombo blames organised force for communal strife

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan government said Wednesday it believed an organised force was behind violence in the country, said by one minister to have spread to new areas Wednesday.

President Junius Jayewardene and his cabinet said in a statement after reviewing the situation: "A pattern of organisation and planning has been noticed in the rioting and looting that took place."

Information Minister Anandaissa de Alwis later told rep-

orters: "Some organised force set this violence in motion. We have to find out who it is."

Mr. De Alwis said the rioting, which erupted on Monday in Colombo and other areas in the western province, had now spread to Kandy and Gampola in the central hills, while an "ugly situation" was developing in the east coast port city of Trincomalee.

A curfew was meanwhile extended in Sri Lanka until Sunday.

JERASH FESTIVAL TICKETS are on sale now until August 10, 1983 at the Royal Cultural Centre and other outlets.
See official programme on page 6

Portuguese police end Armenian guerrilla siege

LISBON (R) — Eight people died in an armed assault on the Turkish embassy residence in a Lisbon suburb Wednesday and in its recapture by Portuguese anti-terrorist police, according to police and hospital officials.

An officer of the special police force told Reuters the charred bodies of five men were found in the first-floor residence after the force stormed the burning building. A sixth man lying dead at the entrance was believed to have blown himself up with grenades. One of the attackers, said by a wounded Portuguese policeman to number four, was killed earlier by a security guard. And hospital officials said the wife of the Turkish charge d'affaires had died of wounds received in the attack. The 17-year-old son of a counsellor was also wounded, they said.

Pans Radio reports said an organisation calling itself the Armenian Revolutionary Army (ARA) had claimed responsibility for the operation.

The identities of the dead men in the building were not immediately disclosed.

The Portuguese news agency ANOP said the car used by the Turkish-speaking gunmen had been hired in nearby Estoril by two men with Lebanese passports who said they were tourists.

Riot police set up a special guard around the British and French embassies in another area of western Lisbon after the attack.

on the Turkish residence, foreign ministry officials said.

This was described as a precautionary measure in view of information that action might also be taken against them by Armenian guerrillas, they said.

It was the first time the British-trained Special Operational Group (GOE) of the Portuguese police had been in action since their creation as an anti-terrorist force last year.

A spokesman for the group told Reuters outside the embassy that an unspecified number of the attackers had surrendered after the attack.

In Paris, a French news agency said it had received an anonymous telephone call claiming responsibility for the attack on behalf of the little-known Armenian group.

The caller added that ARA was a "new military organisation which is separate from all the others," an agency spokesman said.

The ARA first became known when it claimed responsibility for the murder of a Turkish diplomat in Brussels on July 14.

Diplomatic sources said the residence was attacked after the gunmen had failed to gain entrance to the embassy itself in the

same modern structure outside Lisbon, not far from the palace of Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

Prime Minister Mario Soares called an emergency meeting of his coalition cabinet soon after the assault, which occurred at around 11 a.m. (1100 GMT). A spokesman said it would remain in session until the emergency was over.

Police said the explosion had probably been caused by a grenade or a bazooka.

Their wounded colleague told the news agency Noticias de Portugal that he had been approached by four men as he stood guard at the embassy.

"One pointed a machinegun at me and fired," the policeman said. "I saw three more men going in, and one took my pistol."

A hospital spokesman said the officer had been shot in the legs and arm.

Bomb near Paris

PARIS (R) — A bomb exploded early Wednesday in front of an Armenian cultural centre near Paris, causing slight damage but no casualties, police said.

No one has claimed responsibility for the blast which damaged the main door of the cultural centre in Allorville, a city east of Paris with a strong Armenian community.

A prominent Paris-based Armenian activist, ARA Toranian, was arrested Tuesday in connection with inquiries into the July bombing.

Syria may pullout if return of Golan guaranteed by U.S.

By Philip Robins
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Syria may be tempted to withdraw from Lebanon only if Damascus is assured by the U.S. of the return of the Golan Heights and that is in no way certain in view of the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections, according to a prominent American political scientist, who is currently on a private visit to Jordan.

"The Bekaa Valley (in east Lebanon) is, from every point of view, beginning with agriculture and going on to strategic significance, of more importance to Syria than the Golan," Professor William E. Griffith said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

Prof. Griffith, who lectures in political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, arrived here from Cairo for a three-day visit Tuesday. During his stay he will address the World Affairs Council and lead a discussion at the American Centre Thursday at 5:30 p.m. on "Current Developments in the Middle East" before leaving for Bahrain Friday.

'Incentive for Syria'

Commenting on Syrian involvement in Lebanon, Prof. Griffith pessimistically said it is "difficult to imagine that they (the Syrians) will soon have a decisive incentive to leave." On the contrary, he believes that Syria has done the best out of both the Lebanese civil war and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and, in Tripoli and the Bekaa, and has regained those areas that are "traditionally part of the ambitions of the Syrians."

"Clearly," he stated, "only the return of the Golan Heights will tempt Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon." But before such an eventuality Damascus would demand "absolute, flat guarantees" over the Heights which, in the prelude to an American presidential election, is most unlikely to be forthcoming.

Besides, said Prof. Griffith, the Syrian presence in Lebanon "assures them of control over a large part of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) which the Golan does not."

'No Soviet role'

Speaking about chances of the Soviet Union joining the peace process in the region, Prof. Griffith, who is also adjunct professor of Soviet diplomacy in the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, said that from a U.S. policy maker's perspective there is "no reason ever to bring the Soviet Union into the political process."

In any case, he claimed, the Soviets want "neither peace nor war in the Middle East."

However, Prof. Griffith warned against the danger of over-estimating Moscow's influence on Syria, one of the staunchest Soviet allies in the Middle East. Syria is "not a satellite," he explained, and the Soviet Union has "few political assets in the country" such as a strong Communist Party. "Soviet influence in Syria is really quite limited," he said, "not quite as much as American influence in Israel, but limited."

Speaking about the U.S. role in the area, he emphasised that "domestic politics is extremely constraining on any American administration." However he expressed surprise that, in the aftermath of Vietnam, there had been so little opposition at home to the stationing of several thousand American Marines in Beirut. Though this passivity, he said, could rapidly be changed in the event of serious casualties.

Partial Israeli pullout

Prof. Griffith doubted that more Marines will be used to fill the vacuum likely to result from a partial Israeli withdrawal from the Shouf mountains. The French perhaps might be willing to fill the gap, he speculated, although to date they have not been very forthcoming. "The chances of a bloodbath in the Shouf" are not bad," he reckoned.

'No EEC elout'

Elaborating on European involvement in the region, Prof. Griffith said that, in contrast to U.S. optimism, the approach of most of the Western European countries is that of "weary cynicism" caused primarily by "political impotence."

Attempts by the European

Economic Community (EEC) member states to lobby the United States "tend only to infuriate the Jewish lobby," he said. "They (EEC member states) are a lever alright, but in the opposite direction."

Only France, in his opinion, can be thought of as "an active European factor," especially when accompanied by a resolve to employ troops. He pointed out that 4,500 French legionnaires are stationed in Djibouti, Somalia, which is a "lot more of a rapid deployment force, a lot closer than anybody else," he said. He tempered these remarks, though, by noting President Francois Mitterrand's reluctance to use such troops in contrast to his predecessors.

Turning his attention to the Reagan plan for the Middle East announced last September, Prof. Griffith said it remains "the least unlikely way to make some progress" primarily because "it is there." The likelihood of President Reagan's re-election and the fact that no one but the Americans can do something about the Palestinian problem, suggests that the initiative is not yet dead, he said.

As to the dispute within Fateh, the core command group of the PLO, Prof. Griffith, who has in the past urged Washington to deal with the PLO, believes one will have to "wait for the dust to settle." Certainly, he stated, it was impossible to negotiate with an organisation that is "split down the middle," while it was not desirable to talk with a body no part of which "is capable of recognising (U.N. Resolution) 242."

He doubted whether a generally recognised alternative representative of the Palestinian people would emerge to rival the PLO.

Prof. Griffith suffixed his views by asserting that "futuresology is but a branch of astrology." A further deterioration in the situation on the West Bank or an explosion in the Shouf or elsewhere in Lebanon could "rapidly change" the situation in the Middle East. For all that however, Prof. Griffith concluded by saying that the outbreak of a new war in the region was most unlikely.

Turkey, Greece open talks after many years

Turkey issues decree

ANKARA (R) — NATO partners Turkey and Greece opened official talks here Tuesday for the first time in many years covering economic and tourism questions.

Although only at ambassadorial level, both sides consider the talks, as the start of a dialogue between the two countries, long at odds over territorial rights in the Aegean Sea and the Cyprus problem.

The Turkish and Greek foreign ministers met in Paris in May and decided the talks in Ankara would last three days, covering the non-controversial topics of economics and tourism.

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's military rulers have decreed that new political parties must complete their lists of founding members by Aug. 24, to be eligible to participate in general elections set for Nov. 6.

The decree was issued by the ruling National Security Council (NSC), which has already vetoed more than 300 founding members of various parties, including 51 Tuesday.

Cyprus hauls narcotics out of the Mediterranean

LIMASSOL (R) — An operation to recover what may be the biggest haul of narcotics ever captured in Cyprus has been mounted in the Mediterranean south of the island Wednesday, police said.

A police spokesman said canisters containing hashish and canisters of an oil derivative of the drug had been recovered from the sea 75 kilometres south of Cyprus after being dumped from a ship of unknown nationality.

Coastal patrol craft had pursued the ship after a tipoff, police said. Cyprus Radio, quoting police sources, said the haul was believed

to be in the region of 10 tonnes but this has not been officially confirmed.

Police said the search would continue and the haul would be brought ashore at this south coast port Wednesday night.

Police said the search would continue and the haul would be brought ashore at this south coast port.

Cyprus Radio said the tipoff for the operation came from Interpol with whom Cyprus police have been cooperating this year to intercept major drug smuggling operations out of Lebanon.

Pakistan continues hunt for Al Zulfikar rebels

ISLAMABAD (R) — The discovery of two missiles in Lahore last week showed that anti-government guerrillas are still active, the Pakistani military government's Interior Minister Mahmood Haroon said Wednesday.

But special squads have been deployed throughout Pakistan to combat sabotage, Mahmood Haroon told the government's civilian advisory council.

The minister was referring to a government announcement that two surface-to-air missiles had been found last Sunday in the house of a lawyer and former test cricketer, Aftab Gul, in the Punjab provincial capital Lahore.

The authorities have linked Gul with the clandestine Al-Zulfikar group, which is said to be led by Murtaza Bhutto, a son of the executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The headquarters of Al-Zulfikar are in neighbouring Afghanistan.

Mr. Haroon said the discovery of the SAM-7 missiles, "showed that the terrorists are still active to harm the country."

He said the government was making all-out efforts to stop the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Pakistan.

But Al-Zulfikar was operating from a foreign country and Pakistan did not have the means to seal its borders, he added.

Gulf air plans discussed

ABU DHABI (R) — Bahrain's Development and Industry Minister Yusef Ahmed Al-Shirawi arrived here Wednesday for talks with United Arab Emirates (UAE) leaders on Gulf air plans to expand its fleet, officials said.

They said Mr. Shirawi was carrying a message from Bahrain's Emir, Sheikh Isa Bin Sulman Al-Khalifa, to UAE President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahyan.

Saudi Arabia appoints 4 new ambassadors

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Wednesday appointed new ambassadors to the United States, Iraq, Lebanon and North Yemen, the official Saudi press agency reported.

It said the king named Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz as ambassador to Washington. The prince is son of Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan, a brother of King Fahd.

The king also appointed Tarad Ibn Abdullah Al-Harithi as ambassador to Iraq, Ahmed Ibn al-Hamoud Al-Khaimi, currently ambassador in Baghdad, as ambassador to Lebanon, and Ali Ibn al-Hamoud Al-Jedidi as ambassador to North Yemen.

The Beirut post had been vacant since former ambassador Ali Hassan Al-Shaer was appointed Saudi information minister in April.

TV & RADIO	
JORDAN TELEVISION	
MAIN CHANNEL	
16:30	Koran
16:50	Cartoon
17:10	Famous People
17:45	Children's Programme
18:20	Walt Disney
19:10	Programme Review
19:20	Local Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
21:00	Arabic Series
22:00	Arabic Play
23:00	News in Arabic
23:30	Arabic Play
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:30	Three's Company
21:00	Korea Landing
22:00	News in English
22:15	Movie of the Week: "Deadlock"
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM S.W. partly on 95.60 KHz. SW	
07:10	Morning Show
08:00	News Summary
08:30	Pop Session
09:00	News Summary
10:00	News Summary
10:30	Pop Session
11:00	News Summary
11:30	Pop Session
12:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Young Show
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00	Special Feature, Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Story Time
19:00	News Summary
19:30	News Desk
20:00	Date with a Star
20:30	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:30	Evening Show
22:00	News Summary
23:00	News Summary
24:00	News Headlines, Sign Off
BBC WORLD SERVICE	
639, 720, 1413 KHz	
06:00	Newsdesk 06:45 Financial News
06:55	Reflections 07:30 World News 24

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TODAY'S EVENTS	
FILMS	
"Saath Hindustani" (Seven Indians) at the Indian ambassador's residence (at Mafouk Shamsi, 3rd Circle) Thursday at 7:00 p.m.	
"Northern Lights" at the American Centre Thursday at 8:00 p.m.	
LECTURE	
"Journalism in Jordan" at the University of Jordan Alumni Club Thursday at 6:30 p.m. Lecture given by Fakhri Kassar and Mohammad Dawid.	
PLAY	
"Private Lives" by Noel Coward, at the British Council Thursday and Friday 8:00 p.m.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 610267	
American Centre Tel. 44371	
Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 42013	
British Council Tel. 36147-8	
French Cultural Centre Tel. 37049	
Goethe Institute Tel. 41963	
Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 24409	
Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 30777	
Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195	
Husseini Youth City Tel. 667181	
Y.W.C.A. Tel. 41793	
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251	
Amman Municipal Library Tel. 36111	
University of Jordan Library Tel. 443555	
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal al-Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century	
PRAYER TIMES	
03:13	Fajr
14:43	(Sunrise) Shuruf
11:43	Dhuhr
15:24	Asr
18:37	Maghreb
20:11	Isha
BBC WORLD SERVICE	
639, 720, 1413 KHz	
06:00	Newsdesk 06:30 Country Style
06:45	Financial News 06:55 Reflections
07:00	World News 07:30 World News 24
07:30	Whip Hand 07:45 The World Today 08:00 News Summary
08:00	Programme Cancelled 08:30 World News 09:00 News Summary
09:30	24 Hours: News Summary
10:30	News Summary
11:00	News Summary
11:30	News Summary
12:00	News Summary
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24:00	News Summary

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
AMMAN AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alia International Airport tel. (08) 32355, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
06:55	Cairo (EA)
08:05	Tripoli (LN)
08:45	New York (VC)
09:05	Amman (RJ)
09:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30	Jeddah (RJ)
09:45	Dhahran (RJ)
09:55	Kuwait (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15	Beirut (RJ)
10:25	Dhahran, Riyadh (RJ)
10:35	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
11:00	Istanbul (TA)
12:25	Cairo (EA)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
12:45	Baghdad (RJ)
13:25	Cairo (MS)
14:40	Kuwait (KAC)
15:30	Cairo (RJ)
15:35	Baghdad (IA)
15:40	London (BA)
16:15	Cairo (RJ)
16:15	Larnaka (RJ)
16:15	Athens (RJ)
17:05	Amman (RJ)
17:15	Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
18:40	Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
20:15	Beirut (MEA)
21:45	Baghdad (IA)
22:45	Cairo (RJ)
00:30	Cairo (RJ)
00:45	Baghdad (RJ)
00:45	Baghdad (RJ)
DEPARTURES	
06:15	Damascus (RJ)
07:05	Amman (RJ)
07:15	Cairo (EA)
07:45	Amman (RJ)
09:15	Larnaka, Tripoli (LN)
09:25	Damascus, Athens, Geneva, Zurich (SR)
11:00	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:20	Athens (GF)
11:30	Rome (RJ)
11:30	Cairo (RJ)
11:45	Riyadh, Dhahran (SK)
12:00	Paris, London (RJ)
12:15	Cairo (RJ)
12:15	Larnaka (RJ)
12:15	Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:40	Istanbul (TA)
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.	
Low-high temperature in deg. C	
Amman	21/32
Agaba	20/30
Deserts	23/36
Jordan Valley	25/38
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 31, Agaba 39, Humidity readings: Amman 38 per cent, Agaba 24 per cent.	
AMMAN AIRPORT	
ARRIVALS	
07:15	Cairo (EA)
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14:40	Kuwait (KAC)
15:30	Cairo (RJ)
15:35	Baghdad (IA)
15:40	London (BA)
16:15	Cairo (RJ)
16:15	Larnaka (RJ)
16:15	Athens (RJ)
17:05	Amman (RJ)
17:15	Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)

Housing Corporation figures announced for 1969 until 1982

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Housing Corporation has completed 69 individual housing schemes between 1969 and 1982, according to a statistical bulletin issued here Tuesday and published by Al Rai newspaper Wednesday.

The bulletin said that the corporation had in total built 13,849 housing units at an estimated cost of JD 93.6 million.

According to the bulletin, the

corporation had set up housing projects in different parts of the country but with the main emphasis on Amman, Balqa, Ma'an and Irbid governorates, in accordance with the density of the population in each governorate.

It said that 27 housing projects were built in the Amman area, three in the Balqa governorate, 15 in the Ma'an governorate and 10 in the Irbid governorate during this period.

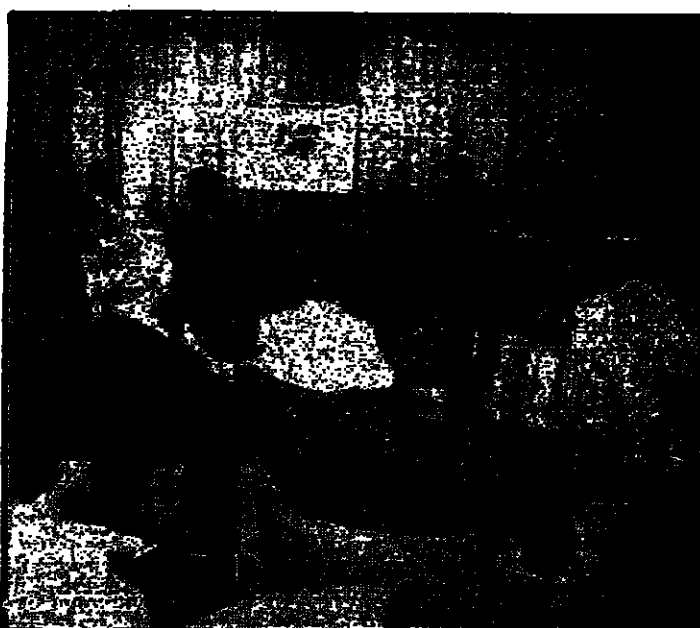
Government considering introduction of old age pensions, says 'Obeid

AMMAN (Petra) — The government is seriously studying the possibility of introducing a law to give all Jordanian citizens an old age pension whether covered by Social Security Corporation (SSC) services or not, according to SSC director Farhi 'Obeid.

He said that the SSC also hopes to give cover to 200,000 people by 1985 with the inclusion of new sectors of the working population not as yet included.

Speaking at a meeting of SSC's liaison officers attached to 50 companies and organisations, Mr. 'Obeid also said that the SSC's funds are being invested in a number of major projects in the best interest of the contributors.

He also stressed the role of liaison officers who, he said, are available to advise prospective members on the SSC's regulations and activities.



Social Security Corporation (SSC) director Farhi 'Obeid Wednesday addresses a meeting of SSC liaison officers in Amman (Petra photo)

University enrolment offered by post offices

AMMAN (Petra) — Post offices throughout the country will again this year offer their services to students wishing to enroll at the two universities in Jordan, according to Ministry of Communications Under-Secretary Mansour Ibn Tarif.

He said that post offices will be supplied with special application forms Saturday to be issued to the applicants on Aug. 1. The applicants will fill in the forms and

enclose the registration fees before handing the applications to the post offices which in turn will forward them to the two universities, Mr. Ibn Tarif said.

He added that clear instructions have been given to the post offices on the means of handling the applications and on forwarding them to the universities so as to ensure speedy and efficient dispatches.

This is the fourth year the post offices have offered this service, and it is hoped that it will be no less successful than in previous years, Mr. Ibn Tarif said.

Navigation meeting held in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan is currently taking part in a board meeting of the Arab Company for Sea Transport and Navigation which opened in Baghdad Wednesday.

The board members, from Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Sudan and Iraq, will discuss subjects connected with the company's projects and future programmes. They will also endorse the 1977 agreement on the investment of the company's deposits.

The company was established in 1962 by the Council of Arab Economic Unity with an initial capital of \$17.645 million.

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Prime Minister Mudar Badran engrossed in the construction of the new industrial estate currently being built at Sahab during a visit Wednesday to the site (Petra photo)

Ministers tour new JD15m Sahab estate

Badran: Industrial estate will help curb pollution

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran said Wednesday that the aim of establishing industrial estates in the country is to bring together factories and workshops in specially assigned, well planned areas which can be serviced by modern facilities.

Collecting industries in one area is bound to curb pollution of the environment in urban regions and help to ensure that everyone adheres to public safety regulations, Mr. Badran added.

The Prime Minister was speaking during a visit to the Sahab Industrial Estate (SIE), situated around 15 kilometres south-east of Amman.

Accompanied by the ministers of finance, labour, industry and trade and the interior, the prime minister toured the project, which is being set up on 2,500 dunums of land, and was briefed by the director of the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) Fayed Suheimat on the project's three stages.

Preparatory work for the implementation of the first stage on an 850 dunum plot has already been carried out and work has now started on administrative and service buildings and the construction of an infrastructure network, Mr. Suheimat said.

The SIE, he added, occupies a uniquely central location and can be easily reached from all parts of the country and the Gulf states, is

mid-way between Amman and the Queen Alia International Airport and is connected with main roads with Aqaba in the south.

Mr. Suheimat also spoke about the incentives and privileges which factories can enjoy at the SIE site.

The SIE, the first project carried out by the JIEC, is expected to cost JD 15 million to establish. It has been planned to house 700 factories which will employ some 25,000 workers.

During his tour of the project, the prime minister called on the minister of finance to allocate the necessary funds to pay the JIEC for the buildings which government departments will be using, and asked the JIEC board to find means of doubling the corporation's capital to enable it to meet all its financial commitments.

Committees review transport investment priorities to 1990

AMMAN (J.T.) — Eight committees set up by the Ministry of Transport have embarked on a study of a lengthy report on investment in Jordan's transport sector from now until the year 1990.

The report, prepared by a consultancy firm, includes projects to be implemented in the land transport, railway, airport and sea-port sectors which are estimated to cost JD 450 million, with slight adjustments according to raw material prices fluctuations.

Reports due November

The Ministry of Transport has distributed the report to the eight committees to be studied in detail by sector before submitting their reports to the ministry in three months time.

The first committee will deal with the section concerning airports and air services. It is composed of representatives of the

Civil Aviation Authority, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, the Ministry of Transport and the Queen Alia International Airport.

The second committee is entrusted with studying the economic principles of transport and Jordan's projected transport requirements. It is composed of representatives from the Ministries of Transport and Public Works and the National Planning Council (NPC).

Road safety policy

The third committee is entrusted with studying road safety. It comprises representatives of the Ministries of Interior and Transport and road safety societies.

The fourth committee will consider the railway sector. It comprises representatives of the Aqaba Railway Corporation, the Hijaz Railway, the NPC and the Ministry of Transport.

Overland transport

The fifth committee has been entrusted with studying overland transport in general. Its members represent the Jordanian Syrian Overland Transport Company, the Iraqi-Jordanian Transport Corporation and the NPC.

The sixth committee, which has been asked to study the road sector, includes representatives of the Ministries of Transport, Public Works and the NPC.

Seaport facilities

The seventh committee is to study the seaport and navigation facilities. Its members are representatives of the Ministries of Transport and Public Works and the NPC.

The eighth committee's members will study the administrative and economic principles of transport and transport policies to be made up of representatives of the Ministry of Transport and the NPC.

British Council play's run extended

AMMAN (J.T.) — The British Council has decided to extend the run of its production of Noel Coward's romantic comedy "Private Lives" by two performances after the three originally scheduled nights all sold out.

The additional performances will be staged Thursday and Friday July 28, 29 at the British Council Centre on Jabal Amman. The curtain will rise at 8 p.m., but refreshments will be available in the centre's grounds from 7:15 p.m. onwards.

The play, for which tickets are still on sale priced JD 2, stars Martin Savage as Elyot Chase, Margi Bryant as Amanda Prymne, Jack Rigg as Victor Prymne, Sally Kemp as Sybil Chase and Antoinette Farah in the cameo role of Louise the maid.

Arab-American, Jordanian chambers of commerce discuss mutual cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary-General of the Arab American Chamber of Commerce Wednesday met Jordanian officials to discuss ways of bolstering cooperation between Jordanian and American chambers.

Mr. Mohammad Al Baghal met the secretary-general of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Mr. Amin Al Hussein and the director of the Amman Chamber of Commerce Rajeh Al Amin.

They also discussed ways of improving Arab-American trade and the exchange of visitors and information.

At the meeting Mr. Baghal said that the American chambers will introduce amendments to their organisation under which Arab businessmen can be included as their board members. At present the board members represent American businessmen and representatives of Arab diplomatic missions in the United States.

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The good old tactics!

A NEWS report from South Africa recently suggested that Pretoria plans to uproot nearly a quarter of a million blacks from three townships near Cape Town in one of the biggest forced removals in South Africa's history. The move is reportedly causing great anxiety among those blacks who have lived there for several decades. But does a racist government really care? A short glance at the history of South Africa shows that forced removals of blacks are not new to the white-dominated government, for, according to a survey published recently, the government has already relocated 3.5 million non-whites since 1960.

Such schemes by the South Africans remind us of Israeli moves in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It is not enough that the Israelis have for so many years been usurping Arab lands and forcing its Palestinian inhabitants to evacuate their homes and leave their country, the Begin government is now planning to evict all Palestinian refugees from their camps in the occupied territories and forcibly move them to the Jordan Valley near Jericho. Palestinians living in the towns need not worry about evictions of course; the Jewish settlers are out to eliminate them physically from the surface of the earth. Remember the Hebron massacre of Tuesday?

In both Israel and South Africa the use of force, torture and killing (of Palestinians by the Israelis and blacks by white South Africans) have been and will continue to be a way of life for the two regimes and plainly visible to the whole world. Looking at events taking place in these two countries, we cannot help but remember the methods used by the Nazis, during and before World War II, who manipulated peoples, countries and lands, torturing and killing, in the most atrocious ways, the inhabitants of the countries they occupied and bringing back slavery and degradation in the 20th century. What was the world's answer to the Nazis? It joined forces and destroyed their brutal regime. Now that there are these two neo-fascist regimes which are simply defying humanity and trying to destroy the integrity and pride of two whole peoples, what is the world doing about them?

While such inhumanity is being practised openly in our midst, those who call themselves the protectors of democracy and human rights are not only sitting back and watching the Israeli and South African atrocities but they are also supplying direct and indirect assistance to them in defiance of all basic principles and of humanity itself. As for us, nothing has basically changed: we continue to adopt the good old wait-and-see tactics.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israel's sequence of crimes

WHAT HAPPENED in Hebron Tuesday is one in a long sequence of crimes which the Zionists have committed in Palestine and against the Arab Nation. The Israeli information media, which described the attackers as 'unknown', were following exactly the same methods previously adopted whenever Zionists murdered Arab citizens and tried to escape the responsibility. We have not yet forgotten those media people who described the perpetrators of the car bombings against the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah in 1980 as 'unknown', in the same way as they described the machine-gun attack on the worshippers at Al Aqsa Mosque two years ago, and the 1969 burning of Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. The Zionist terrorist groups are constantly committing crimes against the Arab population with the full blessing of the Israeli government. This yet another phase in the well-planned plot to force the Arabs to abandon their homeland. The murderers of the Arab students in Hebron will remain 'unknown' as long as the Zionists continue to have the upper hand in our land.

We can only expect such criminal actions from Israel, but we are disillusioned with the attitude of the rest of the world which is usually prompt in trying to find pretexts for the assassins by blaming both the Arabs and Israelis for escalating violence. We do not blame Israel or the other world nations but we do hold the Arab Nation responsible for always being happy to look on apathetically.

Al Dustour: Hebron needs Arab unity

ANOTHER 'BLACK' page was turned Tuesday in the history of the Arab Nation with the murder of Arab students in the occupied town of Hebron at the hands of Zionist fanatics and settlers. No matter how grieved and sorrowful we might feel for the assassination of our kinsmen in the occupied lands, deep down we realise that grief and sorrow will not heal a wound nor will it repel aggression and save the Arab population from further violent attacks.

The massacre in Hebron ought to stand the Arab World face to face with its responsibilities and open our nation's eyes to the imminent danger which is not directed against the West Bank and Gaza but against the Arab people at large. Hebron, which today stands in mourning, appeals to all Arabs for support and help. The Arab town does not need any more denunciations or condemnations but requires physical help. Thus it calls for a halt to the further bloodshed of Palestinian fighters in the Bekaa Valley and a mobilisation of Arab states to liberate the whole of the occupied lands.

We also note that the world at large, and particularly the United States, bears a responsibility for the continuous Israeli crimes in Palestine. The U.S. has a special responsibility to stop Israel's criminal behaviour because it supplies it with the weapons and military and material assistance to enable it to commit aggression against the Palestinians and the Arab Nation.

Sawt Al Shaab: Hebron's brave stand

THE CRIME committed by the Zionists in Hebron Tuesday represents a manifestation of Zionist ideology. The killing of the three students and wounding of 30 others constitutes a prelude to the complete assassination of the Arab town, the Arab people and the Palestinians as a whole. The despicable crime is a further link in a long chain of terrorist activities committed by the Zionists against the Arab inhabitants in a bid to force them to abandon their homeland. It comes in the wake of a spate of acts of harassment and intimidations which the Zionist settlers have committed in Hebron and is linked to the recurrent curfew measures imposed by the Israeli government in a bid to totally subdue its Arab population.

Syria — clubbing together to beat the system

By Eric Rouleau

For another angle on present day Syrian society, we move to the northern city of Aleppo, which lies at the intersection of age-old caravan routes. Until the late 1950s, Aleppo was Syria's main agricultural, industrial and economic centre, and the seed-bed of a whole generation of politicians.

The avalanche of agrarian reforms, nationalisations and expropriations that swept down on its wealthier citizens (first under the regime of the union of Syria with Nasser's Egypt, from 1958 to 1961, then under the Ba'ath in 1963), the centralisation of economic power in Damascus, and the break with Iraq, Syria's hinterland and bridgehead to the markets of the Gulf, all conspired to relegate Aleppo to the status of a provincial town.

But the old bourgeoisie still thrives there, as indeed it does in the rest of the country. To be convinced of this, one needs only to pay a visit to the Aleppo Club, the only fashionable nightclub in town. On a typical evening, cohorts of white-jacketed waiters ply 400 or more guests with mescal, kebabs, roast mutton, and mountains of brown rice topped with roast almonds, all washed down with whisky and champagne amidst a constant hubbub of conversation and the occasional roar of laughter. On the dancefloor, young people gyrate wildly in best disco fashion. Later in the evening, their elders show their paces with a sedate tango or waltz.

Square dancing would really be more appropriate for the Aleppo Club, whose faded charm, architecture, old fashioned furniture, and clientele could have come straight out of Luciano Visconti's "Death in Venice". In the days when it was the exclusive stamping ground of rich landowners, merchants and bankers, most of them Christian and all strongly influenced by French culture, the Aleppo Club must have dazzled foreign visitors with its candlelit dinners, exquisite cuisine and concerts.

The bourgeoisie of Aleppo, I was told by one of its representatives, "has nine lives, like a cat". Many of its members emigrated to Europe or the United States where they stashed their money safely away in Swiss or American bank accounts. Those who stayed behind still live in sumptuous family mansions, surrounded by period furniture, objects of art and old masters which would not be out of place in a museum — to which they proudly point out to the visitor. "I got my own back on the regime," says one of them. "I'm several times richer now than I was before all that socialist legislation got its claws into me".

The bourgeois of the old school find it more convenient to invite their friends to dinner at the Aleppo Club rather than round to their homes because of the problems of finding servants ("What do you expect? They're running the country now!"). It is easy to spot their tables at the club: the women are discreetly elegant, and usually the language spoken is French — and very correct French at that. They pretend not to notice their fellow guests at neighbouring tables — "nouveau riche upstarts" thrown up by the Ba'athist regime.

The latter, who prefer to speak English (not always grammatically), enjoy flaunting their wealth. Their wives, who dress at the great Paris and New York couturiers, are usually a-glitter with diamonds. When they entertain guests at home or at the club, they tend to hire complete bands, famous singers, or belly dancers for the evening. Wealthy Syrians have no complexes about living it up in

the presence of representatives of the "socialist" government. The guests at the Aleppo Club frequently include high-ranking government or Ba'ath Party officials having a good blow-out. They can also frequently be seen in the cabarets of Damascus (which have names like Crazy Horse, Les Caves du Roy, or Les Annes Folles), where a bottle of whisky costs \$80 (about a quarter of a senior civil servant's monthly salary).

It is an open secret that many public sector officials and civil or military dignitaries belong to what is known as the bureaucratic bourgeoisie, which is closely associated, if not in collusion, with the two other propertied classes already mentioned. The *bourgeois* usually come from a rural background — the Ba'ath Party's grass roots — and speak only Arabic. They owe their rise in society not only to the position of power they occupy but to services rendered by "cosmopolitan" compatriots who act as middlemen in international transactions. It has been estimated that over the last ten years the Ba'athist state of Syria has given birth to some 5,000 millionaires.

One of several ways of getting rich quick is to cream off substantial commissions on contracts between nationalised companies and foreign firms. When one remembers that the State controls all major development schemes, 80 per cent of imports and 90 per cent of exports, it is easy to see how some public figures — known to all — have managed, within a few years, to become so rich that they have bought large farms, plantations, and luxury residences not only in Syria but also in Europe and the United States.

Smuggling, that Achilles' heel of the rigidly planned economy, is also rife. All products subject to an import ban or quota, or sold under a State monopoly, are available on the black market, sometimes at rather reasonable prices because they escape sales tax or import duty. This illegal trade thrives almost in broad daylight, despite the prison sentences to which both buyers and sellers are liable.

The foreign cigarettes surreptitiously sold on street corners fill cigarette boxes in government ministries. American refrigerators, German television sets and Italian air-conditioners (officially banned to protect local industries) are exhibited in the back rooms of specialised shops. A senior Economic Ministry official put the number of smuggled video recorders in Syria at about 100,000. Society ladies exchange addresses where they can get haute couture dresses, perfumes, and other luxuries.

Smuggled goods either enter the country by sea or easily slip across Syria's frontiers with Turkey, and (especially) Lebanon, thanks to the connivance of officials in the right places. The biggest single smuggler is allegedly the army. Military trucks travel on special roads and stand little chance of being searched, especially when acting on the written orders of field officers.

Another thriving practice is bribery, the bane of all developing countries. Strangely enough, it has become common in Syria only in the last 15 years, according to one Damascus retailer: "Civil servants used to take it as a personal insult if you offered them the tiniest gift. Nowadays, I need big backhanders for people of every grade if I want to get anything done".

There are several reasons for this collapse of public morality: The "liberalisation" measures announced by President Hafez Assad when he came to power in

1970, the influx of Arab capital after the 1973-1974 oil boom, the initiation of ambitious and occasionally useful development projects, the lack of public accountability and the government's desire to strengthen the regime's foundations by going easy on the bourgeoisie, whose members are all the more grasping because they are themselves so close to the reins of power.

The government has, it is true, attempted to crack down on corruption, but only half-heartedly. When somebody gets the full treatment, he is usually a nobody. The recent public hanging of a bank clerk who had embezzled a few hundred thousand dollars excited pity rather than fear.

But the present economic situation has spelled an end to the period of laissez-faire. The flow of petrodollars has reduced to a trickle; as a result of a rash decision to encourage consumer demand, there has been an increase in spending. The balance of trade deficit is alarming high (exports cover only 40 per cent of the cost of imports). To slow down inflation, and to stop the value of the Syrian pound from sinking further, the government has prescribed some strong medicine.

For the last two years importers have had to pay the government an advance of between 25 and 70 per cent of the exchange value of the goods they have ordered, in return for a letter of credit that rarely comes back to them in less than six months. Moreover, they have to pay foreign currency at a higher rate than the one applying to public sector imports. The list of those products which may only be imported through State monopolies or not at all is getting longer every day. The result has been beneficial for the country's finances (imports have plummeted by 50 per cent since 1981), but bad for the private sector, where some small and medium sized firms have gone out of business because they cannot get the needed supplies.

The State has already squeezed out most private wholesalers (who have no more than 20 per cent of the market). It is now directing its fire at retailers current market shares 70 per cent, by speeding up the introduction of State supermarkets, which sell higher-quality and cheaper products than private shops. Rent control and the confiscation of land in and around built-up areas has appreciably cut down property speculation, until 1980 one of the main sources of private wealth.

Although almost all government officials try to play down these austerity measures, the governor of Hama, Mohammed Harba, is more forthright: "But of course we're going to get rid of the bourgeois-parasites — those who have never invested or produced anything".

Despite all that high-rolling at the Aleppo Club, it looks as though most members of the old bourgeoisie, including supporters of the regime, realise that party is well and truly over. Meanwhile the power structure in Syria guarantees the survival — for many years to come — of the "bureaucratic bourgeoisie" and its cronies.

The government is nothing if not resourceful in filling its coffers. Take car imports, which are a State monopoly. Two years ago, 28,000 Syrians ordered Japanese cars and advanced 80 per cent of the price of each vehicle to the State. The vehicles were delivered to customers last February. The State, of course, makes a profit as well as imposing very heavy taxes and import duty on each car (which quadruples the price). But

the government has secured other benefits too: It managed to get suppliers to agree to a five-year deferred payments scheme, which means that it was able to invest the tidy sum of 1,200 million Syrian pounds (about \$220 million) it had received from prospective customers. The latter are happy, too, for on the quirky Syrian car market the value of their Japanese cars has already doubled since February. And the removal from circulation of such a large amount of consumer cash has helped to curb inflation and stop the Syrian pound depreciating. It is hardly surprising, then, that the government is on the point of importing another consignment of cars on the same terms.

Without such artifices, the Syrian economy would not have been able to achieve what it has. Despite military spending that eats up two thirds of the country's working budget, the Ba'athist government has successfully carried through a number of major projects: It has given the country a road and rail network, extended and modernised ports and airports, built hospitals, universities and sports grounds, brought marshes and areas of desert under cultivation, and provided hundreds of villages with electricity and drinking water. In the last two years, it has brought the inflation rate down from 25 to 12 per cent, and revalued the Syrian pound despite the soaring value of the dollar and rising world prices.

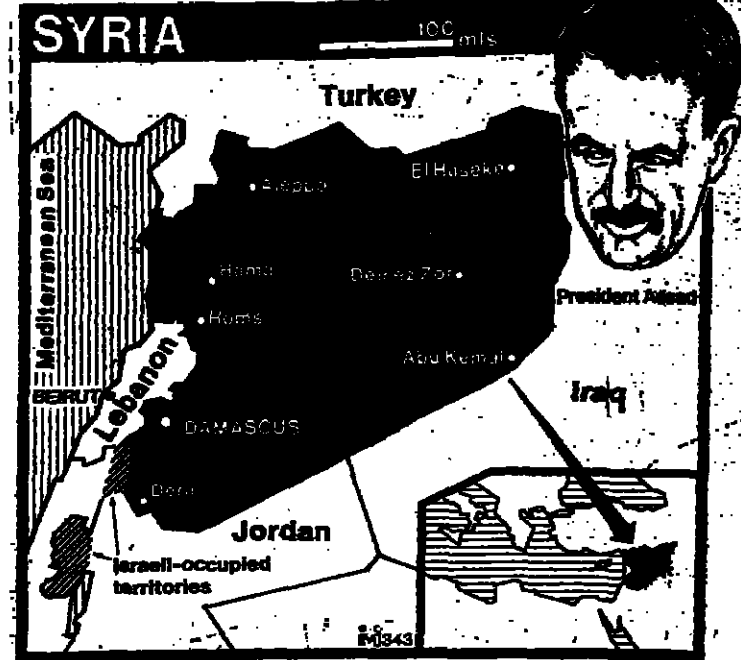
This year's national security budget is twice as high as planned, but when everything is taken into account — education, public health, social security and subsidies for essential foodstuffs — it is clear that the Syrians are more fortunate than most people in that part of the world. And in any case there are no areas of serious deprivation in the country. The massive increase in the number of public sector employees, the overmanned army and praetorian guard, the emigration of almost a million people, from unskilled workers to members of the liberal professions, has certainly sapped the country's strength, but it has also helped to mop up unemployment almost entirely.

The average Syrian is not only guaranteed a job, but enjoys free education, from nursery school to university, and free medical treatment in State hospitals. State supermarkets sell a host of products (bread, sugar, cooking oil, powdered milk for babies, pharmaceuticals products, and domestic fuel oil) at only a half, a third or even a quarter of the price they command in neighbouring countries such as Lebanon. There are occasional shortages, though, and customers have to be prepared to queue.

The Ba'athist regime treats its farmers, particularly well, granting them low interest loans and letting them have machines, seeds and fertilisers at less than cost price. In return, however, farmers have to sell their whole cereal crop at prices fixed by the government. These are usually considered "reasonable", and even "generous" in the case of wheat (a vital foodstuff) and cotton (a source of foreign currency).

Even so, most small cooperatives make a loss, partly because of their own inability to manage the land rationally (it has usually been broken up into small plots as a result of successive agrarian reforms), and partly because of red tape.

Civil servants have much more reason to complain. Their salaries are not indexed to the cost of living (they last went up in 1980 by between 25 and 70 per cent). They are very low, starting at 1,000 Syr-



ian pounds a month (about \$185) and rising to 4,500 Syrian pounds (about \$830) for a minister. Income tax then lops off about a third. The fact that the salary scale is based not on a person's job but on his or her university degree — an engineer or a teacher, for example, can earn more than the governor of a province or a minister's chief adviser — is not much comfort to anyone.

Despite controlled rents, none of the salaries just mentioned would pay for a four-room apartment, unless, by a stroke of luck the building happened to have been built before 1970. The doubling of the population (from five to ten million) since the Ba'ath Party came to power 20 years ago and the drift from rural areas have caused unprecedented housing problems. While many families cram themselves into tiny flats and hundreds of thousands of young people postpone getting married, sometimes indefinitely, because they cannot find accommodation, 60,000 apartments stand empty in Damascus alone. Paradoxically, the government refuses to requisition them "out of respect for private property". It has, however, started building housing estates whose units are sold at cost price; even then, not everyone can afford them. Housing is not being built fast enough or in large enough quantities (because of lack of resources), and at the present rate the housing crisis will not be solved for several decades. In the circumstances, it becomes easier to understand why the government turns a blind eye when civil servants take bribes or, if they are more honest, take time off from the office to moonlight.

Like almost all Third World countries, Syria is living above its means, and would have great difficulty in making ends meet if it did not receive financial aid from various Arab countries. The 1979 Arab summit granted Syria an annual income of \$1,850 million. Iraq, Libya and Algeria have not paid their contributions and it has been left to Saudi Arabia and some of the Gulf states to finance Syria's war effort. According to Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Kader Kaddoura, Syria received only \$750 million last year. The

sword of Damocles still hangs over the country. As Mr. Kaddoura says: "We do not want to be at the mercy of political upheavals or the whim of some other Arab Head of State".

A big effort has therefore been made to improve government finances. There has been some success in stepping up the production of phosphates and oil, agricultural output has also risen, except in the case of wheat and barley, where yields have fallen slightly. According to Mr. Kaddoura, the drive to make the public sector profitable bore fruit in 1982 for the first time in 15 years. Syria's rapprochement with Iran, despite serious ideological and political differences, made it possible to make up for Iraq's failure to pay its contribution: Tehran supplies Syria with between six and seven million tonnes of crude oil, of which one million is not charged for. Thanks to austerity measures, Syria has succeeded in cutting down its foreign debt, according to the World Bank, to \$4,200 million — a relatively modest amount in view of the scale of its development programme and military expenditure.

It is true that Syria's official foreign debt does not include credits from the Soviet Union (essentially for arms purchases), which are kept secret. It is presumed that the Russians have given Syria long-term, low-interest loans.

Despite the favourable terms of repayment that the Soviet Union usually grants its "friends", President Assad has always encouraged trade with the West, and in particular with the EEC, which is still Syria's main trading partner. Trade with East European countries, after declining steadily over the last ten years, picked up recently. A number of Western companies have been discouraged by restrictions on the private sector, delays in the settling of invoices, and administrative red tape. Moreover, Syria's own financial difficulties have incited it to turn to more understanding suppliers, particularly those that are willing to provide the Ba'athist regime with the political and military means to defend itself.

— Le Monde

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Sinowatz: Palestinian rights must be respected

VIENNA (J.T.) — Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz has said that there can be no peace in the Middle East unless the rights of the Palestinian people are respected. In an interview published recently in the Austrian daily newspaper Arbeiterzeitung, Mr. Sinowatz, who succeeded former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, also reiterated that Austria under him would continue the same policies pursued by his predecessor on the Middle East. Following is the full text of the interview.

Q: Mr. Chancellor, your predecessor, Dr. Kreisky, with the Middle East policy Austria pursued under him for many years has left you a weighty inheritance. Our country's great prestige in the Arab World but at the same time hostility on the part of the Israeli government and of a large part of the Israeli public. What will you do with this inheritance?

A: In Bruno Kreisky, a man with very great political experience has left politics, a man who had accumulated a large amount of very detailed knowledge of the Middle East situation, who knew and knows all leading statesmen in that region personally and who therefore has a profound understanding of the situation in the Middle East. Hence in this respect Bruno Kreisky's personality is irreplaceable. But as regards the basic line of our foreign policy, in the Middle East question, too,

there will be the highest measure of continuity. This is in accord with our country's interests but also with the traditional sympathy Social Democrats have always left for oppressed and persecuted nations.

Q: The Israeli government has reacted with great hostility to this policy over the last few years. Doesn't that enter into your considerations?

A: It is true that the Israeli government has sometimes criticised our policy very sharply, but one must also say that it certainly also met with understanding among many people in Israel. There are indeed many who understand that oppression of another nation is not a solution, that this is not the way to peace. Let me add a personal remark.

Besides Vienna, Burgenland, where I come from, was the region which had the largest Jewish communities in Austria until 1938. I am therefore very well aware of the sufferings of these people, how people of Jewish faith were persecuted in Europe in the era of Fascism. And so I understand that the survivors and the descendants of these victims of persecution want security and peace.

But you have to look at the other side, too—the sufferings of the Palestinian people. These are people who have been driven from their homes again and again in the course of history right until re-

cently; people against whom cruel massacres have been perpetrated —let me just remind you of Sabra and Shatila.

Hence we have always done everything to contribute to a peaceful solution in the Middle East. But peace is only possible if there is a minimum of justice and hope for the future and if the national rights of the Palestinian people are respected. There can be no durable and secure peace as long as a nation is oppressed.

Q: Economic, political and, not least, moral priorities have led to a special emphasis on the Middle East problem in Austria's foreign policy in recent years. In addition there were Kreisky's personal and biographical background and interests. Will you continue to assert this emphasis in Austria's foreign policy as has been done over the last few years?

A: Austria's foreign policy has paid special attention to the Middle East because we are convinced that the conflict in that region has a direct effect on Europe and is of fundamental importance to world peace. That region is very important for us politically, but also in economic terms because the Arab countries are now among our most significant trading partners, among the biggest buyers of our export products. I believe that the Middle East is bound to be an area of emphasis in foreign policy for any Austrian government.

And as far as the Middle East

question is concerned, the view taken by Austria and especially by the previous federal chancellor for many years, that there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East without a just solution to the Palestinian problem, is now the generally accepted view of the international community.

Q: As minister of education, you were especially concerned with fostering interest in contemporary history among young people, and notably you helped to ensure that the young generation learns about the dangers of antisemitism and racism. This has been appreciated by the small Jewish community in Vienna. Now if you continue the Austrian Middle East policy, do you see this as a contradiction to or a break with your enlightening work as minister of education?

A: On the contrary, we must continue this educational work. This is a highly important task. But this will not prevent us from speaking out against the policy of a government if it is incompatible with human rights or conflicts with international order.

Q: Kreisky and the Austrian government played an important mediating role in the question of the exchange of prisoners between the PLO and Israel. What about these talks? What can the federal government now do in this matter?

A: I think the humanitarian role the former federal chancellor was

able to play in the context of the contacts on the question of the exchange of prisoners and in particular in transmitting news to the prisoners' relatives was made possible by his great prestige, the international respect he enjoyed, and his great experience. He very deliberately refused to act as a political mediator. I do not know if and how it will be possible, given current developments in the Middle East, to continue these humanitarian efforts. But in view of our general position in foreign policy, where we attach such great importance to all humanitarian questions in international relations, Austria will of course also be available in the Middle East if we are wanted. We will help wherever we can.

Q: Israel and Gemayel's Beirut government have signed a troop withdrawal agreement without including Syria or the PLO who also have troops stationed in Lebanon, especially in the north. The substance of the agreement as well as the fact that they were presented with a *fait accompli* have prompted Damascus as well as the left and the Muslims in Beirut to reject the agreement. How do you see the situation?

A: I do not want to comment on the details of that agreement. The Lebanese people and the leaders of that country are in a very difficult situation. After so many years of war and civil war, there is a great desire for peace and of

course it is legitimate for every country to wish to be free of foreign troops and foreign armed units. We know that from our own experience. In all these years of the Lebanese crisis, Austria has supported Lebanon, with which we have very long-standing and particularly good relations, in its aspirations for the preservation of its unity and the restoration of full sovereignty over its whole territory. But precisely the Lebanese situation shows how difficult it is to solve partial problems in that region as long as no solution to the basic problem, the question of the Palestinians has been found. So we must also try to understand why Syria and the Palestinians are unhappy about the agreement.

Q: International public opinion has increasingly come to reject Begin's policies. All this — as well as the moderate course which the PLO have been pursuing for a long time now and their readiness for a dialogue — have not prompted the Israeli government to change their policy either with regard to Lebanon or in the occupied areas. Can we or can't we expect any change in this respect?

A: The situation in the Middle East has certainly not become better lately, rather it has become still worse. I do not know whether the Israeli government will change their policy. One can only hope they will. The PLO's moderate course and readiness for dialogue which you mentioned has not so

far led to any result, and so we now see radical forces getting stronger. Those people who have lost hope that there will be a compromise in the foreseeable future.

Thus the things are happening of which Bruno Kreisky has always warned, which he has always feared. We can only hope that the time will come when reasonable people will sit down at the negotiating table on both sides, people who are strong enough to get a solution accepted. A moderate course by one side will not be successful and cannot last when it finds no echo on the other side.

Q: According to the latest polls taken in Israel itself, the popularity of the right-wing government has declined. Israeli public opinion — as one can also see from the mass demonstrations against Begin's policy — is becoming increasingly critical. Do you see a chance of a peaceful solution through a swing of opinion in Israel?

A: I have not seen this poll, and in general you have to beware of overrating opinion polls. But so far as the chance of a peaceful solution is concerned, I think it will hardly be possible for Israel by itself to achieve peaceful solutions. Israel's friends — I am thinking in particular of the United States — will have a most important role to play in this context.

Q: What do you think should such a peaceful solution in the Middle East look like? What steps

should be taken now? What could Austria do in this direction?

A: I have here on my desk the Foreign Policy Report of 1979. It says that in Austria's view a solution to the crisis in the Middle East is only possible through a policy which recognises four facts:

— (1) Israel is a reality and, like any other state, has a right to recognition and secure borders.

— (2) The Palestinian people are also a reality, and like any other nation they have national rights which must be respected.

— (3) The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is generally recognised by the Palestinians as their representative body. Hence whoever wants to talk to the Palestinians has to talk to the PLO. And I may add that this is true regardless of who may be the leaders of that organisation. You cannot pick your own partners in such talks, and only the Palestinians themselves can decide who is to speak for them.

— (4) Force cannot and must not be a means for the legitimate acquisition of territories, and this means that Israel must withdraw from the occupied areas.

Those were the principles which we thought right in 1979, and they are still valid today.

On the whole, however, my view of the situation in the Middle East is pessimistic. Unfortunately I can see no reason for optimism at the moment.

Gulbenkian finally honours modern art

By Clare Lovell
Reporter

LISBON — In defiance of its Armenian oil-magnate benefactor and Portuguese ecologists, Lisbon's major art centre, the Gulbenkian Foundation, has opened a new gallery dedicated to Modern Art.

The gallery, a bright, airy structure on three levels that creeps up a slope in the landscaped grounds of the foundation, houses works by Portuguese and foreign artists as well as a vast archive to allow frequent changes in exhibits. Although it took only three years to build, the Modern Art Centre's supporters had to overcome many hurdles before they could give British architect Sir Leslie Martin the go-ahead to begin construction.

The siting of the gallery ran into opposition from a powerful "green lobby" anxious to preserve Lisbon's limited open spaces.

And, because the foundation statutes did not allow for a supplementary collection of modern works, critics felt the project was not in the spirit of founder Cal-

ouste Gulbenkian.

Gulbenkian, an oil multimillionaire with a passion for art who died in Lisbon in 1955 at the age of 86, had little time for works later than the Impressionists.

In a letter to a German art collector, Gulbenkian said he had a very eclectic taste in art but continued: "Very late Impressionist

Gulbenkian wished his priceless art collection, with 3,000 works ranging from Rubens to Monet to be housed under one roof and in 1969, the foundation's gallery was built in extensive grounds in Lisbon.

painting does not interest me. I remain faithful to old, more or less classical traditions."

Known as Mr. Five per cent, Gulbenkian made his fortune largely from his five per cent stake in the Iraq Petroleum Company in 1928, during the early days of oil exploration in the Middle East.

Turkish-born and British-educated, he arrived in Portugal in

1942 searching for a peaceful place untouched by World War II.

He loved the country and stayed, leaving his fortune to be set up as a foundation with headquarters in Lisbon, dedicated to art, education, Third World development and aid for Armenian communities.

Gulbenkian wished his priceless

collection by Portuguese artists.

Perdigao defended the Modern Art gallery project, saying Gulbenkian gave the trustees a free hand in the way they organised the foundation for the benefit of all forms of art.

"Art, Gulbenkian knew very well, is not a static product of man's creation... it is in constant evolution..." Perdigao said at the gallery's inauguration by Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes on July 20, the 28th anniversary of Gulbenkian's death.

"Calouste Gulbenkian searched for beauty whatever its period or the form it assumed," he added.

The gallery's 6,200 square metres (7,400 square yards) occupy a considerable area of the foundation park but its structure fits neatly into the landscape, surrounded by statues, including a Henry Moore reclining nude, and new lawns.

The centre provides the first opportunity for a comprehensive exhibition of Portuguese art, until now mostly limited to small ill-attended galleries.

World oil glut may hit Egyptian workers abroad

By Bahgat Badie
Reporter

CAIRO — The decline in the world oil market due to falling demand could deal a heavy blow to Egypt's second most valuable export — its manpower.

About three million Egyptian workers, one in 15 of the population, are employed in the oil-rich countries of the Gulf. The money they sent home used to exceed the sums earned by Egypt for the sale of its own oil.

Now the picture is changing. The long lines of workers queuing at airline offices in Cairo have doubts whether the move abroad will bring them the riches they hope.

There are fears that the oil glut could result in a Nigeria-style exodus of foreign workers from the Gulf, leading to intensification of Egypt's already difficult economic plight.

Nigeria's output fell below 700,000 barrels a day early this year when demand for oil plunged, and it ordered thousands of foreign workers from neighbouring African countries to leave.

A world oil glut has forced member states of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to reduce its benchmark oil price from \$34 a barrel to \$29. Egypt has for years been providing teachers, doctors, skilled and unskilled workers and peasants to Arab countries, particularly since the heyday of the oil boom.

Demand for Egyptian workers shifts from one Arab country to the other, depending on ups and downs in diplomatic relations between Egypt and its Arab neighbours.

At present the bulk of workers go to Iraq and Jordan, while a few years ago they went to Libya when

relations were good with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi.

But with the world oil glut and the sharp decline in oil prices, Egyptian labour is expected to suffer, seriously affecting the sorely needed foreign currency remittances.

A Central Bank report for 1981/82 said transfers from Egyptians working abroad fell by about \$803 million or 33.2 per cent over the previous year, dropping from a total \$2.5 billion to \$1.7 billion.

"The world recession and the drop in oil prices were bound to affect foreign currency transfers and the Ministry of Economy is at present making contingency plans to face a possible partial return of the labour force abroad," Economy Minister Mustapha Kamel said.

Although there is as yet no crisis, the Egyptian government is now devoting its attention to org-

anising the hitherto inefficient and haphazard channels of recruiting Egyptian labour to the oil-rich Gulf states.

In many Egyptian villages, up to 60 per cent or more of the male population are working abroad. Egyptian migrant workers in Iraq and Libya are being increasingly used for agricultural work, replacing nationals recruited to the army.

Most cash comes from Saudi Arabia, because it draws the Egyptian professional and skilled working classes.

It said many peasants had been lured into such jobs as street sweeping and garbage collection in sweltering heat, that they dressed in rags and lived in huts reminiscent of the stone age for subsistence wages.

Others were reported to have been recruited to the Iraqi army for the war with Iran.

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Dr. Adnan Badran
(Chairperson, Executive Committee)
Mr. Ali Ghandour
Dr. Mazen Armouti
(Festival Director)

Venues & Events of the Festival (Refer to Program, pp. 7-15)

A. Participating Arab Troupes:

- Fairuz & the Lebanese Troupe:**
Fairuz is one of the most prominent Arab singers. Her group consists of 70 dancers & musicians. Performances will include songs, musical shows & folklore dances.
- The Reda Folklore Dance Troupe of Egypt:**
Mahmoud Reda, choreographer & director of the troupe, has brought the vast heritage of Egyptian Folklore to the stage. He is ably supported by dancer Farida Fahmy & Maestro Ali Ismail.
- The Yemeni Folklore Troupe:**
A group of 13 dancers & musicians in colorful Yemeni costumes will present traditional dances & songs depicting heritage in the Arabian peninsula & the Yemen Arab Republic.
- Kawadi Television Popular Arts Troupe:**
A group of 47 members, including prominent singers, musicians & dancers in national costumes. The performance includes sketches representing cultural & artistic heritage in the Gulf area.
- Algerian Folklore Troupe:**
A group of 15 participants in national costumes & using traditional musical instruments. They will present a variety of songs & dances in different venues.
- The Tunisian Popular Arts Troupe:**
This group includes artists & musicians in national costumes & will present sketches depicting the colorful life in the Maghreb Area.
- "Zaghlat Damer" Popular Poetry Group of Lebanon:**
This group has 4 members & will present sketches of popular Arabic poetry dealing with current social issues. The group has gained prominence in Lebanon & the Arab World.

B. Participating International Troupes:

- The Chinese Acrobatic Troupe:**
The group is comprised of 30 members & will present performances in the South Theatre. The team which comes from the Hunan area has attained international fame by its performances in many parts of the world.
- "Sleeping Beauty":**
Play by the Empire State Institute for Performing Arts (ESIPA) USA. The play is made up of 15 scenes, related in sequential patterns to encompass the Sleeping Beauty fable, but each scene staged to stand by itself. This special adaptation is the product of playwright Richard Shaw & director Joseph Balfour. Inspired by Kabuki, & the classic theater styles of Japan.
- Sufia Kamal of Chhayanot - Troupe from Bangladesh:**
Led by Dr. Sufia Kamal, this group of popular arts in compromise of 32 performers & musicians. Sketches of dances and scenes will be presented by this troupe that has gained prominence among Bengali popular arts and drama groups.
- Salzburger Scharwacher - Austrian Folklore:**
Led by Joseph Hohlmeier, this group of 26 dancers & musicians will present attractive sketches of Austrian Folklore dances in national costumes from the Salzburg area.
- La Clamade Nismards (Nice-France):**
Founded in 1923, the goal of this troupe was to bring back to life the sound traditions of the old country of Nice & to reassemble the favorable elements of the "Folklore Nicaise". The group which is led by Francis Barralis is made up of 36 participants wearing national costumes.
- Hall-Rogers Modern Dance Troupe (U.S.A.):**
The performance which will be presented are a cooperative effort by Lucinda Weaver Hall (A solo dancer) and the Wendy Rogers Dance Company from the Bay Area in California. Both Mrs. Hall & Ms. Wendy Rogers have built a reputation for their innovative choreography of modern dances that depicts craft, imagination and emotional resonance. The repertoire includes a new dance entitled "Jerash".
- Parvatiya Kala Kendra Folklore Troupe of India:**
Established in 1968, the group is a representative cultural organization of the Uttarakhand region of the State of Uttar Pradesh. The program captures the atmosphere of that region through songs and dances, rhythm and movements, costumes and other effects (25 participants).
- "Folk Citta di Oristano" The Italian Folklore Dance Group of Sardinia:**
The group, comprised of 28 dancers and musicians, will present a set of dances and musical sketches representing the folk art in the island of Sardinia. This group is distinguished for its innovation, choreography and colorful costumes.
- Doyle Lawson & Quicksilver (U.S.A.):**
A prominent group that consists of 4 men who combine the folk music of the Appalachian mountains in the eastern United States, the "bluegrass" style of instrumentation, and contemporary country vocal arrangements. Mr. Lawson has an impressive background in the field of folk music. Other members of his group are also accomplished singers.
- Pipes & Drums of the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders:**
This Scottish military band is comprised of 29 soldiers and will present a program which includes a wide variety of music, singing, and traditional Scottish dancing.

C. Poetry & Literature:

The Poetry & Literature Committee, chaired by Dr. Ibrahim Sa'afin, has produced a 7-session program of Arabic poetry & literature with the participation of prominent poets and literary critics from Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, Syria, and North Yemen. All sessions will be presented at the Artemis Steps.

D. Local Theater:

This segment includes the presentation of four Arabic plays by established Jordanian drama groups. The plays are: "Dum - Dum - Dum," directed by Khalid Tarifi; "Bakra Insallah," directed by Nadim Sawalha; "Mushakama," directed by Basem Dalagamon; "Ismi Hirastat," directed by Ghassan Haddad.

The local theater program is supervised by Hatem Sayyed.

E. Children Theater:

This part of the Festival will also include four plays in Arabic & will be presented at the Sound & Light Theater at early hours. The plays are: "Wanan Asfur," directed by Naim Haddadin; "Dakrakh," directed by Amalwan Alawi; "Sakiman Wan-Nahla," a puppet play directed by Wafa Guseini; "Al-Aswad," directed by Akram Abu Ragheb.

F. Local Folklore:

The Jordanian Folklore Committee of the Festival has assembled an impressive program of traditional dance-and-music shows under the supervision of Haidar Mahmoud and Nariman Roussan. The Program includes the following features that will be presented in different venues:

- "Dakke & Samer" traditional Jordanian dances:**
156 members participate in this program in the form of groups representing youth clubs and associations from different regions. All will be wearing traditional costumes. The set-up was designed and choreographed specifically for the Festival. In essence, the program will be a reconstruction of impressive authentic Jordanian wedding celebrations.
- Christian Folk Dances:**
These dances are presented by 51 participants from the "Jil" club in Amman, featuring sketches depicting the cultural heritage of the Christian community in Jordan. The Troupe members will wear traditional costumes of the Caucasus.
- Yarmouk University Folklore Troupe:**
This group, comprising 14 students, was established in 1976. Wearing national costumes, members will present an impressive program of traditional Jordanian "Dakke" dances and songs.
- ALLIA Jordanian Folklore Troupe:**
This thirty-member Troupe was formed in 1980, and has participated in several international festivals. Dances are adapted by Choreographer Mamo Satamian and costumes are designed by Papou Lahoud.
- The "Shishan Kids" Troupe:**
This troupe was assembled specifically for the Festival and is comprised of 22 children in national costumes. They will present a program of dances and songs derived from the rich heritage of the Shishan Caucasian Community in Jordan.

G. Local Music & Songs:

The Jordanian Armed Forces Band, led by Lt. Colonel Jamal Attiyeh will play a prominent role at the Festival and will perform daily in the Forum area. The band's lively marching music, its bagpipe corps, and its performance of

traditional Jordanian folk songs have captured the hearts of Jordanians for many years.

In addition, the Jordanian Armed Forces Orchestra will perform a classical music concert at the South Theater.

2. **Bella Jordan Orchestra:**
Radio Jordan Orchestra, conducted by Rawhi Shaloun, will participate in the Festival with a variety show which will include a children's choir, a mowstahat choir, several popular Jordanian singers, as well as the instrumental group which will perform music from the Jordanian folklore.

3. **Rock Concert I:**
One of two rock and pop concerts at the Festival, this show will feature the diverse styles of three Jordanian bands: Singer Umamah Jabbar and his group with a variety of popular Arabic songs; the Dreams, a group with its own original compositions; Unleash, a four piece band, presenting a performance of various rock and jazz arrangements.

4. **Rock Concert II:**
This concert will be fully dedicated to the unique and original sound of heavy metal. Singer Charles Metropoli will present a solo performance, followed by the 4-piece Jordanian band, Black Rose. The highlight of the concert will be the heavy metal band Steele which will be performing various pieces from the band's original repertoire.

The rock and music program has been organized by Raja Kassar.

H. Paintings & Fine Arts Exhibitions:

Works by prominent Jordanian artists will be exhibited in the Zens Vaults in an impressive underground setting. The Cathedral area will be the site where many other works of art, paintings and children art will be exhibited. The exhibition is organized by Mahmoud Taha.

I. Arab Book Fair:

The First Annual Arab Book Fair will take place at the Collonnade West area under the supervision of Dr. Ahmad Sharfana. The Fair includes:

- An exhibition of publications by academic & non-profit cultural institutions from the Arab World.
- A wing displaying & marketing children's books & educational toys.
- A wing of general books for sale and display. Over one hundred Jordanian and Arab publishers will participate in this fair.

J. Jordanian Crafts Exhibition:

This exhibition, organized by Dr. Othman Mallas & his committee, will be a main focus of the Festival. There are around 30 small shops constructed on suitable sites along the Collonnade Street to be used as storage spaces.

During Festival hours, various crafts will be exhibited in the open air in a wonderful setting.

The main types of Jordanian crafts that will be exhibited include: Carpet weaving, glass making, wood carving, mother of pearl, ceramics, gold & silver, stone carving, traditional clothes, straw plates, etc...

Each craftsman will demonstrate the techniques of his craft to the public.

K. Fashion Shows:

Two fashion shows will be featured in the Festival. They are:

- "Karytina Ya Mahala":**
A fashion show produced by Widat Kassar with the participation of 45 volunteer models. Directed by Nader Omran, this show is presented in a festive atmosphere & will feature traditional Jordanian & Palestinian costumes from various regions of the country.
- "Jordan Through History":**
A very attractive show of Jordanian costumes, produced & directed by Basem Shalikh Jawad. The program is sponsored by the Jordanian Rural Development Association.

The show, with innovative choreography and music covers the fashions of Jordan and Palestine from 4500 B.C. to the present.

L. Films & Media Presentations:

The Media Committee, supervised by Farouk Zo'ubi has packaged a rich program of films and multi-media presentations. There will be one film shown every day at the Cinema Theater. All films are produced & directed by prominent Arab artists from Egypt, Lebanon, & Syria.

Documentary and feature video-tapes and slide-sound presentations, in addition to cartoon films for children, will also be shown daily in the Museum Building.

It should be pointed out that two films, "Omar Mukhtar" & "The Message" will be presented in the original English versions. Both films are directed by Mustafa Alkad, & their cast includes Anthony Quinn & Irene Pappas.

Friday, August 12

(Opening Day - By Invitation Only)

1 Forum

H.M. King Hussein & H.M. Queen Noor Open Festival (Military Band)

Jordanian Army Band

Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders

Algerian Folklore Troupe

2 South Theater

Fairuz & The Lebanese Troupe (Admission By Ticket Only) 10 JD

Tunisian Popular Arts Troupe

(Tickets) 2 JD

3 Artemis Steps

Yemeni Folklore Troupe (Tickets) 2 JD

Hall-Rogers Modern Dance (U.S.A.)

(Tickets) 2 JD

Arabic Poetry & Literature (1)

(Tickets) 1 JD

4 Sound & Light Theater

Puppet Show (In Arabic)

ALLIA Jordanian Folklore Troupe

Radio Jordan Orchestra & Songs

5 Cinema Theater

Jordanian Double Dances & Songs

Film: "Omar Mukhtar" (In Arabic)

6 Zens Vaults

Painting Exhibition

7 Cathedral

Fine Arts & Children Art Exhibition

8 Museum

Media Presentations-Slide Shows

9 Collonnade

Crafts Displays

10 Collonnade West

Arab Book Fair, Jerash Community Crafts Exhibition

Jerash Community Crafts Exhibition

Jerash Community Crafts Exhibition

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Jerash Community Crafts Exhibition

Saturday, August 13

1 Forum

Jordanian Army Band

Sufia Kamal of Chhayanot-Troupe

From Bangladesh

Yemeni Folklore Troupe

2 South Theater

Kurwait Song & Music Troupe

(Tickets) 2 JD

"Sleeping Beauty" - ESIPA (U.S.A.)

(Tickets) 3 JD

Chinese Hunjo Acrobatic Troupe

(Tickets) 3 JD

3 Artemis Steps

Arabic Poetry & Literature (2)

(Tickets) 1 JD

"Bakra Insallah" (Arabic Play)

(Tickets) 1 JD

Sardinia Folklore Troupe (Italy)

(Tickets) 2 JD

4 Sound & Light Theater

Puppet Show (In Arabic)

"Dakrakh" (Arabic Play For Children)

Rock Concert (I)

5 Cinema Theater

Jordanian Double Dances & Songs

Film: "Shima" (In Arabic)

6 Zens Vaults

Painting Exhibition

7 Cathedral

Fine Arts & Children Art Exhibition

8 Museum

Media Presentations-Slide Shows

9 Collonnade

Crafts Displays

10 Collonnade West

Arab Book Fair, Jerash Community Crafts Exhibition

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Tuesday, August 16

1 Forum

Jordanian Army Band

Sardinia Folklore Troupe (Italy)

Tunisian Popular Arts Troupe

2 South Theater

Salzburger Scharwacher-Austrian Folklore (Tickets) 2 JD

"Sleeping Beauty" - ESIPA (U.S.A.)

(Tickets) 3 JD

Chinese Hunjo Acrobatic Troupe

(Tickets) 3 JD

3 Artemis Steps

Arabic Poetry & Literature (4)

(Tickets) 2 JD

Parvatiya Kala Kendra-Indian Folklore (Tickets) 2 JD

Algerian Folklore Troupe (Tickets) 1 JD

4 Sound & Light Theater

Puppet Show (In Arabic)

"Dakrakh" (Arabic Play For Children)

Jabbar & Company (Rock)

5 Cinema Theater

Yarmouk University Jordanian Folklore Troupe

Film: "Omar Mukhtar" (In Arabic)

6 Zens Vaults

Painting Exhibition

7 Cathedral

Fine Arts & Children Art Exhibition

8 Museum

Media Presentations-Slide Shows

9 Collonnade

Crafts Displays

10 Collonnade West

Arab Book Fair, Jerash Community Crafts Exhibition

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Dollar rises to new high

FRANKFURT (R) — The dollar rose to another seven and a half year high against the West German mark and surged against the French franc in hectic trading on international money markets Wednesday.

In Frankfurt, the U.S. currency rose quickly to 2.6195 marks, up from 2.6110 at Tuesday's close.

In Paris, the dollar gained more than one centime against the French franc in active early trading to reach an all-time record of 7.8775 francs, breaking the previous record set on Monday of 7.8565.

Some dealers said the dollar's new surge may be attributable to news that Mexico and Venezuela are raising their oil prices from Aug. 1.

Former oil prices could hurt European economies and drive up inflation.

Sterling also surged on the news, rising above the psychological four mark level in Frankfurt for the first time since June 10 to trade at 4.015 marks from its close Tuesday at 3.989.

The British currency also rose against the dollar to \$1.5323 in Frankfurt from London's closing \$1.5245.

Market concern is mounting over the continuing Iraq/Iran conflict and the possibility that Gulf oil supplies may be disrupted.

Dealers said the market was again responding acutely to speculation that United States interest rates are set to rise. These worries are being underscored by forecasts of a rise in U.S. M1 money supply on Friday of \$1 billion.

Some estimates have suggested the increase may be as much as \$3 billion.

Such an increase in M1 — the amount of money in circulation and in cheque accounts — would fuel new speculation that the Fed will be forced to tighten its monetary policy and raise interest rates to prevent inflation running out of control.

The West German central bank was not detected intervening in the open market Tuesday to attempt to push the dollar below the psychological 2.60 mark level.

Share prices touch new record in Japan

TOKYO (R) — A wave of buying swept the Tokyo stock exchange Wednesday to take share prices to another record high.

Stockbrokers said the market took heart from Wall Street earlier where analysts predicted an upward trend, and cash-rich institutions like insurance companies started buying shares.

When the Americans finished spending in New York they started telephoning orders for Japanese stocks to Tokyo and the market average shot over its previous record to close 56.89 points higher at 9,062.37.

The previous peak was set on July 21.

About 630 million shares changed hands during the day, prompting one broker to say: "That's strong volume here, the strongest we've had for a few weeks."

Japanese investors followed the foreigners to absorb occasional bouts of profit-taking as prices resumed an advance which has created several successive record highs this month.

A major target in Wednesday's activity was the electrical sector, where companies are starting to benefit from rising exports with the apparent end of the international recession.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Company, the giant of Japanese industry which sells under the National Panasonic brand name, Wednesday reported consolidated profits in the first six months of its financial year of 81.70 billion yen (\$340 million), five per cent up on the same period last year.

Its share price put on 20 yen to 1,700 Wednesday, while Hitachi added 3 to 915 and Toshiba 11 to 389.

Dealers said the market index should now start climbing towards the 10,000 mark.

They said more signs were emerging that the Japanese economy was starting to stage its own recovery while company profits would be boosted this year by lower international oil prices.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Caracas raises heavy crude prices

CARACAS (OPECNA) — Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti Tuesday announced an increase in the price of Venezuela's heavy and extra heavy crudes, ranging from 77 cents to \$1.50 a barrel and effective from Aug. 1.

Singapore plans gold refinery

SINGAPORE (R) — A refinery to recover gold from scrap materials will be set up in Singapore next year by two companies from the United States and Hong Kong. The Economic Development Board (EDB) said in a statement the refinery, a joint venture between Handy and Harman of the United States and King Fook Investments of Hong Kong, would cost 12 million dollars (\$6 million). Scrap from the region is now sent to the United States and Europe for processing but the new refinery, due to start operations on Jan. 1, is expected to serve Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Philippines, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India and Australia, the EDB said.

U.S. Steel reports \$112m loss

PITTSBURGH (R) — U.S. Steel lost still more money in the second quarter of this year as the economic recovery continued to elude the largest U.S. steelmaker. The company, the 14th largest industrial corporation in the United States, said it lost \$112 million on sales of \$4.4 billion during the three months. In the same period of last year it made a profit of \$4 million on sales of \$5.1 billion.

Britain's foreign trade recovers

LONDON (R) — Britain's foreign trade recovered in June to show a £373 million (\$567 million) balance of payments surplus, the department of trade said Tuesday. After two months of deficits, exports rose by six per cent to earn £5.1 billion (\$7.75 billion) while imports fell by three per cent to £4.98 billion (\$7.5 billion).

Nigerian-Korean bank opens

LAGOS (OPECNA) — Nigeria's first jointly owned commercial bank with South Korea has been officially opened at Makurdi, capital of Benue state. Forty per cent of the shares in the Lobi Bank of Nigeria, which has a paid-up capital of \$7 million are owned by six Korean banks, with the remainder held by the Benue state government.

Pan Am surprises Wall Street

NEW YORK (R) — Pan American World Airways (Pan Am) plagued by financial difficulties for several years, surprised Wall Street Tuesday by reporting a profit for the second quarter of this year, its first in three years. The international airline made a profit of \$10.4 million for the three months, compared with a loss of \$56.2 million in the second quarter of 1982.

Mexico increases crude oil prices

MEXICO CITY (R) — The state-owned Mexican oil company Pemex has raised the price of its Maya type heavy crude from \$23 to \$24 a barrel from Aug. 1, the Mexican news agency Informex reported. The increase was Mexico's first since March and Informex said it would increase the country's oil revenue by some \$800,000 a day. The bulk of Mexico's Maya oil is exported to the United States.

Iran ready to resume meat imports

SYDNEY (R) — Iran is prepared to resume meat imports from Australia, the chairman of the Australian meat and livestock commission Mr. Geoff Jones said. In a statement made in Tehran and issued here, Mr. Jones said a visit by the commission to the Middle East had opened the way for a resumption of meat sales to Iran.

Yugoslavs face more shocks under new radical proposals

BELGRADE (R) —

Yugoslavs, already hard hit by government austerity measures, face more shocks from new taxes, higher rents and curbs on lucrative second jobs under radical new proposals to revive the ailing economy.

The proposals, put forward by an official commission of economic experts, suggest pay should be linked more closely to productivity and dismissal re-instated as a labour sanction to shake up the country's work force.

They are due to be debated by the federal assembly (parliament) Thursday and Friday.

The findings of the Kraigher Commission, appointed 18 months ago under the chairmanship of former state president Mr. Sergej Kraigher, will mean further belt-tightening for Yugoslavs who are still finding it difficult to adjust to the recent introduction of petrol rationing, restrictions on foreign travel and

shortages of basic goods.

Diplomats described the "long term plan for economic stabilisation" as the most radical attempt to reform Yugoslavia's troubled economy in almost 20 years.

Yugoslavia is saddled with a \$20 billion foreign debt which it steadfastly refuses to reschedule and is being bled out this year by a complex Western aid package of more than \$4 billion.

The commission, whose report was published at the end of last week, sees long-term economic salvation in boosting production at home and increasing hard-currency exports.

Its proposals are expected to entail scores of new laws and adjustments to existing legislation over the next few months.

Much of the report underscores the need for austerity measures similar to those already brought in by Prime Minister Milka Planinc's government in the past 12 months.

It bears down particularly hard on Yugoslavia's six-million-strong workforce, clearly suggesting there is a great deal of room for improved performance.

Mr. Kraigher, speaking at a press conference this week, said the commission had recommended that salaries should be geared more closely to productivity and more bonus schemes introduced.

He suggested that dismissal, rarely applied as a labour sanction in Yugoslavia, should be used more often as the ultimate penalty for shoddy work.

The commission also proposes imposition of a tax on "moonlighting", the holding of a second, unofficial job, which is generally estimated to account for

40 per cent of the average Yugoslav's income.

Yugoslavia lifted a year-long price freeze Tuesday and approved up to 30 per cent increases on a wide range of goods and services.

The price of coal went up by about 11 per cent, while a rise in the cost of flour led authorities in the autonomous province of Vojvodina to put up bread prices by 32 per cent.

At the same time, a government committee for prices announced it had approved rises of between 16 and 30 per cent for domestic appliances, car parts, air travel and postage.

Diplomats expected more price rises to follow.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1983

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A sudden and surprising happening will give you the opportunity to get a more well-rounded course of action under which to operate so be aware of recommendations.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A prominent person can give you a fine idea that will lead to a promotion or some plan to improve your business affairs.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Your loved one has good ideas to offer so you can gain personal aims more easily. Be cheerful.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have a fine idea and want to put it in motion and you find that a dynamic partner gives you the assistance you need.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A co-worker could give you good ideas for expansion, so listen carefully to them. Socialize tonight.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A good friend has fine suggestions so that you can handle your responsibilities in a more clever way. Listen and follow them.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A family tie has the right idea about handling an associate so be sure to go along with it. Absorb details.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Listening to the suggestions of an outside ally is wise, since then you can do better at your work and increase production.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A wise person tells you how you can work your budget so that you can afford a little more pleasure.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Find the best way to get right response from kin and more harmony there. Fix the home up some.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Look to an advisor for ideas on how better to handle your correspondence and other communications.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A good pal could give you right ideas for handling that monetary affair that is important now. Take it easy tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A bigwig can give you good advice so that you can gain your finest wishes. Later be with good pals. Drive carefully.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be very capable at combining the standard with the modern and come up with something new and can have much success because of this ability. So be sure to send to the right schools. Stress religion.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1983

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until noon quite confusing and deceptive conditions are likely to test your penetrative ability and your disposition but later you find all kinds of new and brilliant ideas.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Any confusing matter should be taken in stride. Later you can be with persons who give you pleasure. Entertain guests tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Steer clear of a pal who could spoil your schedule. You can solve many problems that need immediate attention.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get your work done cheerfully and later you can gain personal desires quite easily. See a loved one.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) New ambitions should be put aside for a while until you get caught up on your work. Get rest.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You are not certain just how much you should pay on a bill, so take your time until the matter is cleared up.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Go over some contract with a partner so that you understand every detail of it, and then get busy doing work required.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You had better schedule all that work well so that you will know just how to handle it the best in the morning.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) The morning seems quite somber but later the situation lightens up and you can get much done. Gain others' cooperation.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't fret about the conditions at home and get busy on constructive work through which you can benefit.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Handle your correspondence and do nothing to irritate others around you. Spend time with family.

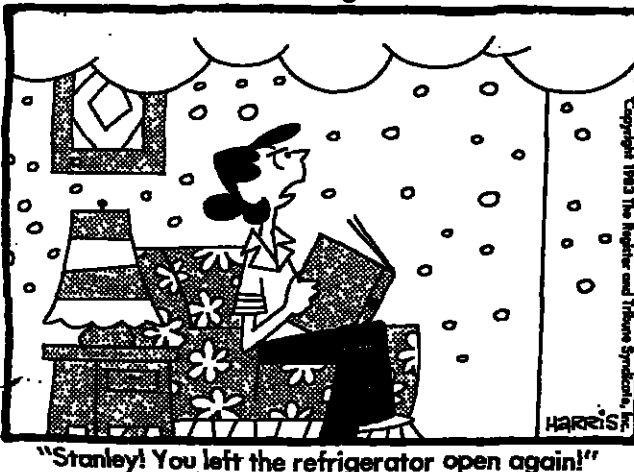
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't get confused about money matters. Make sure you get reports, etc. handled correctly.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You wonder if it is possible to gain a cherished goal, but later can work out the practical angles and it is soon yours.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those delightful young persons who doesn't really know what to do about a given situation, but later in life will be very sure of self and determined and carry through with projects to the very letter.

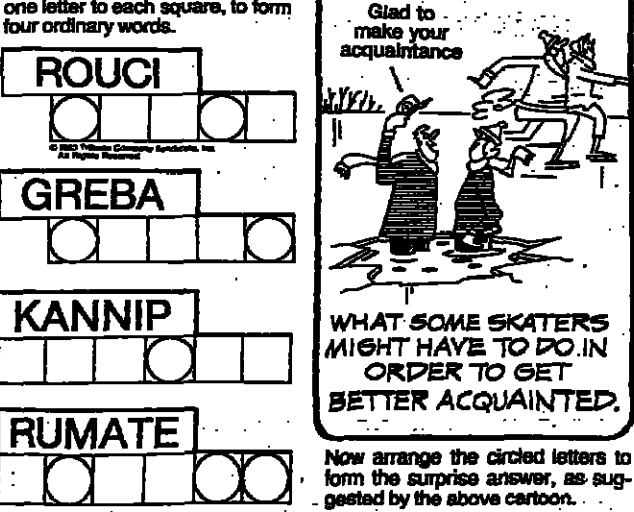
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

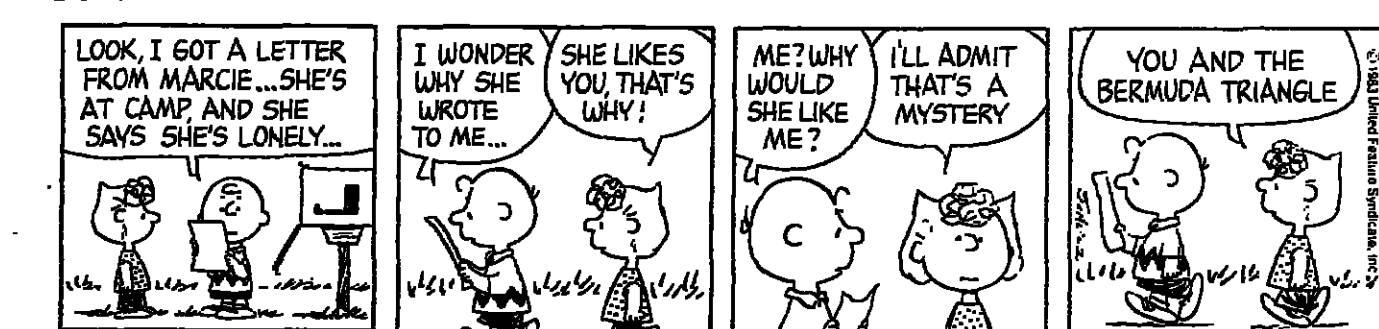


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

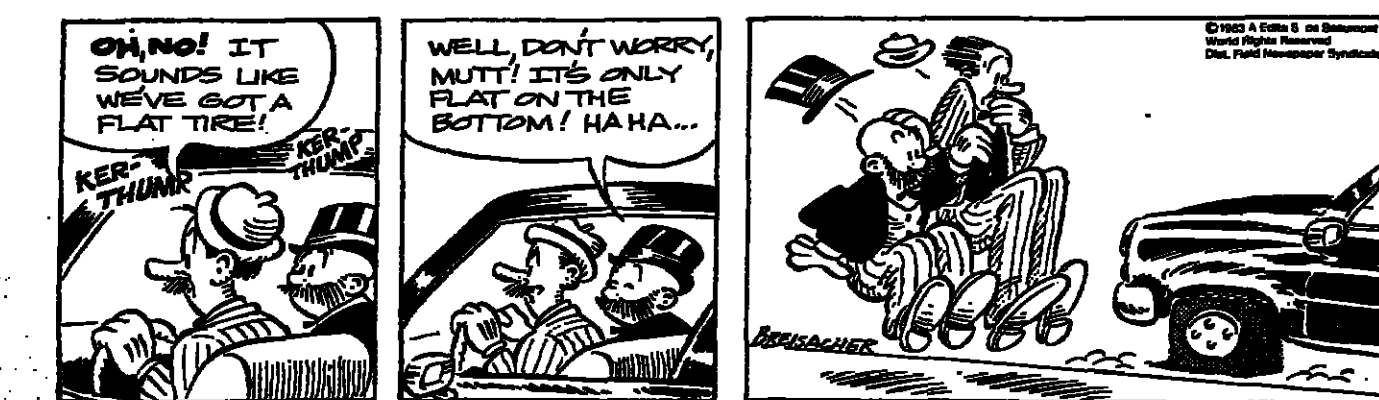
Print answer here: (The answer tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: LILAC ARMOR JINGLE IMBUED
Answer: What they call that man from whom many different girls get love letters—THE MAILMAN

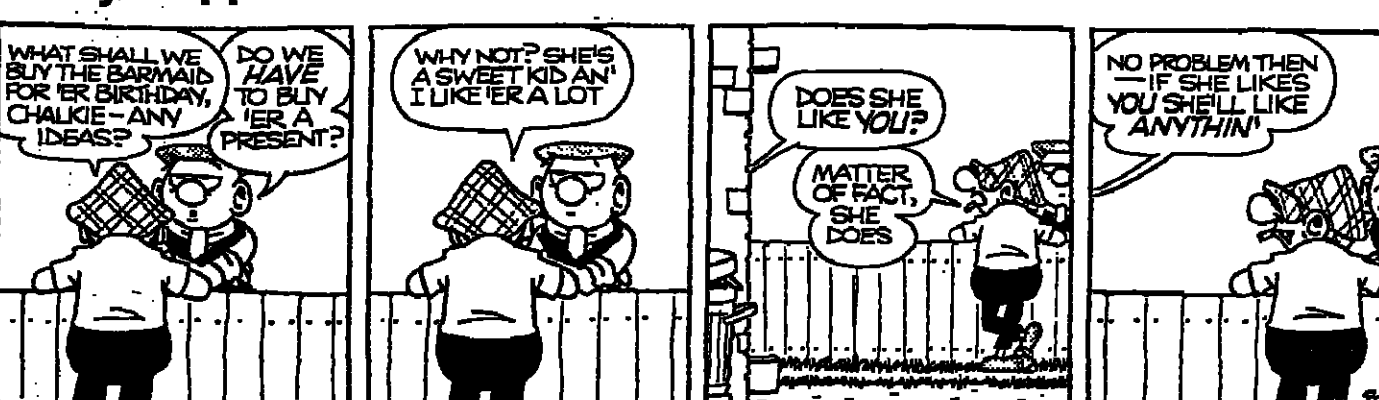
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



WORLD

Reagan denies planning war; Castro says Cubans prepared

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, defending plans to send thousands of combat troops and some of the biggest U.S. warships on manoeuvres in Central America, has denied the United States is sliding into another Vietnam conflict.

But as Mr. Reagan insisted at a news conference Tuesday night he was seeking peace in the region, Cuba's President Fidel Castro denounced the U.S. for sowing what he called an atmosphere of terror in Nicaragua.

Dr. Castro also said Cuba was capable of mobilising more than half its 10 million population in the event of a U.S. invasion and pledged that a naval blockade could be resisted indefinitely.

Mr. Reagan, acknowledged public alarm over his policies amid charges by congressmen that he was risking war. But he said "maybe people are confused" and added:

"There is no comparison with Vietnam and there's not going to

be anything of that kind... we're not planning a war and we don't think that's going to happen. I don't want to see such a thing. We want peace."

But Mr. Reagan, who says a Soviet-Cuban-Nicaraguan axis is trying to mount a leftist takeover of Central America, declared: "We must also recognise that you've got to do more than just want peace."

Earlier, the Pentagon said the navy would have two battle squadrons led by aircraft carriers and a third led by the battleship New Jersey -- which last fired its guns in anger during the Vietnam War -- off Nicaragua at different times over the next few months. Officials said there would be

enough ships involved in the manoeuvres to mount a blockade of the leftist state, charged by the Reagan administration with running communist-bloc arms to rebels trying to topple the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador.

Dr. Castro told a rally of more than 200,000 people in the eastern Cuban city of Santiago that Mr. Reagan had adopted "terrorist and fascist" foreign policies.

"We haven't the least doubt that the U.S. government has been deliberately trying to create an atmosphere of terror and insecurity in Nicaragua for the past few weeks," he said.

Declaring that Cuba was capable of mobilising an army of six million regulars and militia in the event of a U.S. invasion, he said: "If the United States were to send five million soldiers, they would not be enough to occupy our country."

Mr. Reagan, defending his decision to send warships to Central

America and commit 4,000 Marines and combat troops to joint exercises with Honduras, said a Soviet freighter, the Ulyanov, was heading for the Nicaraguan port of Corinto loaded with arms. He added: "No one shot at them".

Nicaragua, which has charged the U.S. with arming and directing Honduras-based rebels to overthrow the Sandinista government in Managua, said last night 46 insurgents had been killed during fresh raids into its northern provinces of Nueva Segovia and Jinotega.

The House of Representatives resumes debate Tuesday on cutting off under cover aid to the anti-Sandinista insurgents.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan's special Central American envoy, Richard Stone, arrived in El Salvador from Venezuela where he refused to confirm or deny press reports that he met Salvadoran guerrilla leaders when in Panama last weekend.

'E. Germany seeks Goering's treasure'

BONN (R) — East Germany is searching for treasure belonging to Nazi air force chief Hermann Goering using a map bought from the journalist at the centre of the "Hitler diaries" scandal, according to a West German newspaper.

The mass-circulation Bild said former Stern magazine reporter Gerd Heidemann supplied East Berlin with a chart showing the site of the treasure, said to have been sunk in a lake by Goering in the last days of World War II and now worth over 100 million marks (\$38.5 million).

In payment, Heidemann would receive half the precious metals in the hoard, which included platinum, gold, silver, paintings and porcelain, and be allowed to observe and photograph the search. Bild said Tuesday.

Heidemann, 51, has been in police custody since May on suspicion of fraud after he provided Stern with diaries purported to have been written by Adolf Hitler.

A dealer in Nazi memorabilia, Konrad Kujaw, later admitted forging the diaries himself. He is also in police detention.

Bild said the East Germans are currently searching for the treasure in the Stolpe Lake, 60 kilometres north of Berlin, using diving apparatus, dredgers and sounding devices.

Bild gave no sources for its story, but it said Stern's owners, Gruner and Jahr, knew about Heidemann's contract with East Berlin. It quoted a Gruner and Jahr spokesman as saying: "That (the contract) is a private matter of Heidemann's".

The map East Berlin received was one of about four Heidemann

has bought through middle men from one of the soldiers who was involved in sinking the treasure for Goering and had secretly sketched charts of its whereabouts, it said.

Heidemann paid "well over 100,000 marks (\$38,500) each" for the maps, according to Bild.

To cover costs, he found contacts in the West who gave him advance payments totalling 1.4 million marks (\$540,000) in return for a cut of the treasure proceeds, it said.

Heidemann's lawyer Holger Schroeder told Bild: "With these 1.4 million marks Heidemann can prove that he is not paying his large outgoings with his millions from the diaries".

According to Bild Heidemann owns a holiday villa in Spain and his wife drives a luxury BMW car.

Crewmen blamed for Volga crash

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet riverboat disaster in which more than 100 people were killed was the fault of the ship's crew, a government commission ruled Wednesday.

It said the accident on the River Volga on June 5 happened because of gross violations of navigation regulations by those in charge of the vessel Alexander Suvorov. TASS news agency reported.

According to information from the Intourist holiday organisation, the ship rammed a railway bridge near the city of Ulyanovsk and the entire top deck was ripped off.

A spokesman said at the time that more than 100 people were killed outright. Many of them had been watching a film in a top-deck cinema.

Wednesday's report gave no details about what happened and no casualty figures. But it said that all those members of the crew held responsible for the accident had died.

The commission also ordered disciplinary measures and legal proceedings to be taken against officials of the river fleet ministry of the Russian federation and the Volga-Don shipping lines, which operated the vessel.

Some unofficial reports from Ulyanovsk have said the crew in charge of the vessel appeared not to be navigating when the accident happened.

Shark kills 2 off great barrier reef

BRISBANE (R) — A shipwrecked trawler skipper said a five metre shark ate a friend who sacrificed his life to save him then returned and killed a woman companion as they swam for their lives off Australia's great barrier reef.

Ray Boundy, 33, said he watched in horror as the shark devoured his crewmates, Linda Horton, 21, and her boyfriend Dennis Murphy, 24, after their trawler sank off northern Queensland on Sunday night.

Mr. Boundy, rescued by an air force helicopter after 36 hours in the water, said the shark bit his

knee during the attack. It came back for him after taking his friends and was closing in for the kill when he scrambled onto a coral reef.

Mr. Boundy, recovering from his wounds in hospital, told reporters Murphy has his leg bitten off by the shark and then sacrificed his life hoping that he and Miss Horton would escape.

"Dennis yelled out 'the bastard has got my leg'. I could see the blood coming up to the surface and I didn't know what to do," Mr. Boundy said.

"I said to Dennis, 'what do you want to do?'. He said: 'Boil, you

grab Lindy and all the stuff and you bolt".

Mr. Boundy said Murphy then swam away and he and Miss Horton watched helplessly as the shark grabbed him in its jaws, lifted him from the water screaming and ate him.

He said Miss Horton went into shock and was having trouble clinging to her life ring. He slapped her face several times to try to keep her going.

"The shark came back several hours later, he said. It moved in, seized Miss Horton around the chest and dragged her out of the life ring.

North Korean diplomat surrenders in New York

WHITE PLAINS, New York (R) — A North Korean diplomat who hid in his country's U.N. mission for 10 months rather than sexual assault charges showed up in court Wednesday pleaded guilty to a lesser offence and agreed to leave the United States after he is sentenced on Thursday.

A spokesman for the district attorney's (prosecutor's) office said the woman agreed to the plea bargain to spare herself the ordeal of testifying in open court.

Mr. O spent the last 10 months in his country's U.N. mission, fearing that he would be arrested if he left.

The incident took place last September while a group of North Koreans were on a picnic at a park in Westchester County, just north of New York City.

Chinese flood casualty toll said in the hundreds

PEKING (R) — Hundreds of people may have died in recent floods in China, a senior official indicated Wednesday.

"We cannot say how many people have been killed by the floods because we have no accurate figures," Li Boning, vice minister of water resources and electric power told reporters.

"But the incident where 90 died in Anhui is correct and we can say that many more died even in that province."

Reports from affected areas Wednesday were in seven provinces along the Yangtze, where millions of people were called out to strengthen dykes to contain the mighty river.

The Chinese press has reported floods and rising water levels on

the Yangtze since the beginning of this month, while the government warned that six other major rivers ranging from the far north to the south could burst their banks.

"No serious flood disaster has so far happened," Mr. Li said. "But there is still a possibility of floods from upstream on the Yangtze joining residual flooding on the river's middle reaches."

The rains sent three major flood-lides surging down the Yangtze, inundated farmland and caused serious flooding in Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province, and Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu.

Mr. Li said 30,000 kilometres of dykes and levees had been strengthened and heightened since the Yangtze killed thousands of people in 1954.

Chinese army to buy very few foreign arms

PEKING (R) — China will buy only very limited amounts of weapons from abroad as part of its plan to modernise the People's Liberation Army (PLA), a military official was quoted as saying Wednesday.

Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA's general political department, said in an interview reported by the New China News Agency: "We... will introduce some advanced techniques from abroad under cer-

tain conditions, but the possibilities are very limited. "We have never pinned our hopes for modernising our military equipment on imports. The fundamental method is to rely on... our own defence industry," he said.

Mr. Yu's remarks were published a day after it was announced that U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger will be visiting China in September.

Filipino military keep opposition leader in jail

MANILA (R) — Military commanders have persuaded a judge to keep an opposition leader in jail, defying orders by President Ferdinand Marcos to transfer him to house arrest, defence lawyers said Wednesday.

Lawyer Antonio Cuenco told Reuters Aquilino Pimentel, mayor of Cagayan de Oro City in the southern Philippines, read the arrest order by Judge Francisco Burgos Tuesday in Cebu City, Central Philippines, where he has been held for three months.

Mr. Pimentel, a founder of a party challenging the ruling Society Movement (KBL) Party of

Mr. Marcos and one of few opposition members holding public office, was arrested on April 17 on presidential orders. He is accused of giving money, arms and sanctuary to communist rebels.

On Saturday, Mr. Marcos ordered that the mayor be moved to house arrest following intervention by the country's Roman Catholic prelate, Cardinal Jaime Sin.

Mr. Cuenco said Cebu military commanders refused to allow Mr. Pimentel to leave his cell, saying they had seen Mr. Marcos' orders only in the newspapers.

Charles 'an upper class twit'

WELLINGTON (R) — A maori protester who bared his bottom at the Prince and Princess of Wales told a court Wednesday the heir to the British throne had only his family to set him apart from "millions of other upper class twits".

Dun to Ringa Mangu (black hand) Mihaka was appearing in court on a charge of disorderly behaviour stemming from an incident in Wellington on April 20 when he lifted his grass skirt and flashed his naked backside at the prince and princess as they drove by.

Conducting his own defence, Mihaka, 42, told Judge Haddon Gilbert he had contempt for royalty and the "horrible history of

the House of Windsor." He added: "There seems to be nothing special about him (Prince Charles) to set him apart from millions of other upper class twits apart from his family."

When he first appeared in court the day after the incident Mihaka pleaded not guilty, saying police interpreted "royalty" as offensive behaviour. "If the charge had been showing contempt for royalty I would have pleaded guilty," he said.

Mihaka, who described himself as a political agitator, subsequently refused to enter a plea. The case continues.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Vatican okays Prince Michael's marriage

LONDON (R) — Prince Michael of Kent, a cousin of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, and his Roman Catholic wife have received papal sanction for their 1978 inter-faith marriage. A Roman Catholic church statement said. The long-sought Vatican ruling — delayed because the couple had agreed to raise their children as Protestants — will permit them to have their union blessed by the Catholic Church. It will also enable the 38-year-old princess to receive the Catholic sacraments for the first time in five years.

Pentagon dog-killing to be stopped

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has ordered the Pentagon to stop shooting dogs for medical experiments or training. He issued the order after he became aware of the practice, used to help train military doctors in the treatment of war wounds, the Pentagon said. The Washington Post reported Tuesday that the Pentagon's military medical school in suburban Bethesda, Maryland, would soon open a firing range where dogs and other animals would be shot so scientists and others could examine their wounds. Four other such centres, called wound laboratories, were operated by the Pentagon although only two were using animals in their experiments, the Post said.

Uruguay military free politician

MONTEVIDEO (R) — A leading member of Uruguay's traditional Blanco Party has been released from prison following a 28-day detention for slandering the armed forces, his family said. Carmine Mederos Galvan was arrested on June 29 on charges of insulting the armed forces which have ruled this small South American country for ten years.

Jury clears 'Coronation Street' actor

BURNLEY, England (R) — A leading figure in Britain's favourite television serial was cleared Tuesday of molesting two eight-year-old girls in a public swimming pool. Peter Adamson, 53, a star of the twice-weekly programme "Coronation Street" for 21 years, was found not guilty by a jury on two charges of indecent assault. During a week-long trial police alleged that Adamson had deliberately slipped his hand inside the swimsuits of the two girls as he taught them to swim. Adamson told the court he found the suggestions of indecent assault repulsive and repugnant. His lawyer said evidence of police officers who watched the actor at the pool was "tainted with lies."

UPI gets new editor-in-chief

NEW YORK (R) — United Press International (UPI), the second largest news agency in the United States, has appointed Maxwell McCrohon as its new editor-in-chief. Douglas Ruhe, UPI managing director, and William Small, the president, said that the appointment would be effective on Aug. 15.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

VOLUMES
By Richard Silverstein

ACROSS

- 1 Famous fountain
- 2 Muslim hall
- 3 Head school
- 4 Paid attention
- 5 Understood
- 6 Pick out
- 7 Brief shower
- 8 1982 Oscar winner
- 9 Rude
- 10 The boys from
- 11 White a baton
- 12 Student
- 13 Irritated
- 14 Glove material
- 15 Stack role

DOWN

- 1 Breakfast fare
- 2 Cooper at
- 3 Timeless, in
- 4 Get back
- 5 Playthings
- 6 Hander
- 7 Struck the
- 8 Supply with
- 9 Outfit
- 10 Dark yellow
- 11 Twofold
- 12 Building wings
- 13 London
- 14 Musical passage
- 15 Gift from
- 16 Pretends
- 17 Bars of
- 18 Bound
- 19 Sonnet part

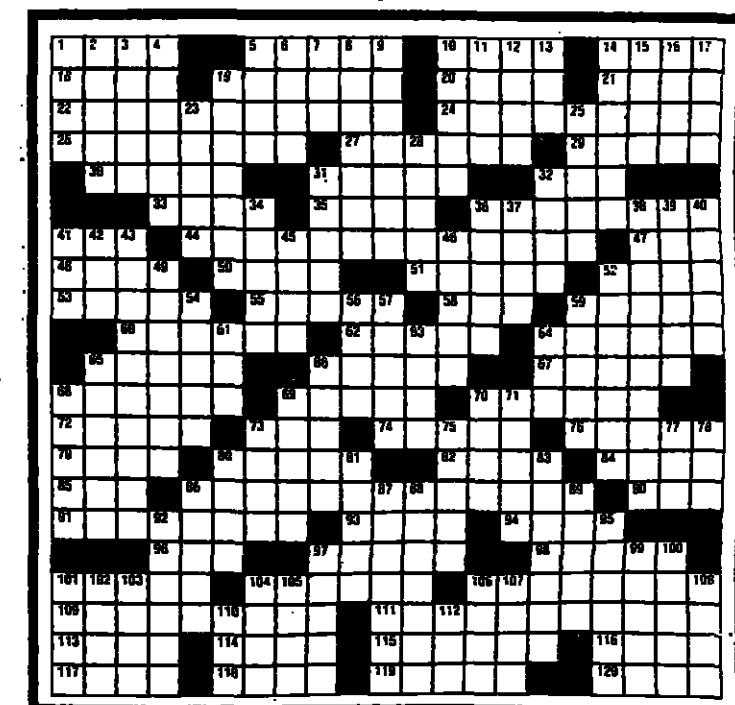
ACROSS

- 35 Timbuktù's land
- 36 What peasant mist expect
- 37 Use flags
- 38 USSR peninsula
- 39 Soap plant
- 40 Rocky projection
- 41 Brief school
- 42 Krandin
- 43 Campus mt.
- 44 Estuary flood
- 45 Swelter
- 46 Barking abbr.
- 47 Times for two
- 48 Broadway Joe
- 49 Deafness
- 50 Twist

DOWN

- 57 Tutor's charge
- 58 Combs
- 59 Del
- 60 Diagonal
- 61 Ham equipment
- 62 USSR peninsula
- 63 Soap plant
- 64 Piece of
- 65 Rocky projection
- 66 Brief school
- 67 Krandin
- 68 Campus mt.
- 69 Estuary flood
- 70 Swelter
- 71 Barking abbr.
- 72 Times for two
- 73 Broadway Joe
- 74 Deafness
- 75 Twist

Edited by Herb Ertensen

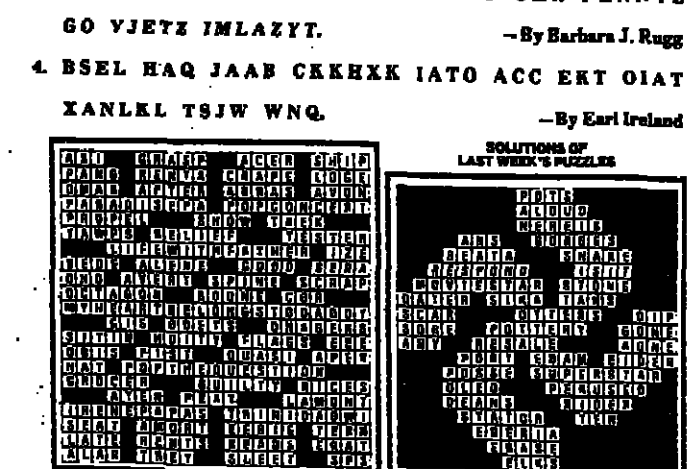


Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Weeping willows willingly wept warmly when weary old woman wanted wash water.
2. These bumpy pop brass players are called the "Rubber Band."
3. People who live in glass houses shouldn't give weird parties.
4. Recommended mnemonic device eliminates all trivia.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. BADACTED MALLRU MORIL LYCVIMYG OL RY UOLLVL TCAF FAEYG YA VOC YA FAEYG. VYE! —By India M. Sperry
2. SWEET UGR GORWN AKE HCBKCK FROWL PROOT FYBASR LWP WABECRO YEMRYT EYWMBO UNWUARI —By Lois H. Jones
3. LEMJGIPWE OHWAMIP UZVZWT UHR PENNYZ GO VJETZ IMLAZYT. —By Barbara J. Rugg
4. BSEL HAQ JAAB CKEHKK IATO ACC EET OIAT XANLKL TSJW WNO. —By Earl Ireland



LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES